Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke Is Manufactured or Used.

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Prices and Prospects.

Market Holding Its Own and With Perceptible Price Strengthening

Curtailment of Production Halts Trend Toward Demoralization.

TRADING STILL LIMITED

But $4.00 Rather Than $3.75 Is the Price Measure for Spot Furnace; No Interest in Contracts; Spot Foundry Demand Less, Coal Still Is Weak

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURG April 9—The coke market has been holding its own in the last week in the matter of prices and from some aspects might possibly be considered a shade stronger. At any rate it is a fact that a week or two ago there were some predictions that prices would decline further and as this has not occurred it might be said that the market is doing somewhat better than was expected.

The coke market has in fact been standing rather a severe test in the past two or three weeks in that there has been an extremely light buying demand in both furnace and foundry coke and on all deliveries spot, prompt April and second quarter. That prices have not yielded is of course due to curtailment in merchant production for if production had continued at the old rate the coke would have had to go somehow.

Market prices are being made on a very limited amount of trading. Spot furnace coke continues quotable at $3.75 to $4.00 but the $3.75 figure is made merely by very small lots, and not many of them. The $4.00 price has perhaps not as much support on the basis of actual sales but it has an important place in the quotational range of the market for consumers would not have much choice of brands at the $3.75 price and some would in all probability prefer to pay $4.00 if they needed coke at all and get a better selection. There is no interest in contracts over the remainder of the quarter and the $4.00 quotation is practically nominal being based on the fact that recently there were offerings of coke for the quarter at this figure.

Demand for spot foundry coke has tapered off farther since the first of the month and the explanation given by the coke trade is that some consumers had contracts for the first quarter not renewed while others tapered off further since the first of anticipation of a possible strike, the stocks thus accumulated being still in process of liquidation.

It is probable however that a contributing factor to the lightness of demand for foundry coke is a decrease in operations at some of the foundries. The very poor demand there has been for weeks past for foundry pig iron would certainly suggest that foundry operations as a whole have been decreasing.

Prices on foundry coke for spot or prompt shipment which held for a remarkably long time without any quotable change now show a narrow[er] range. Since last October the market has stood in general at $5.00 to $5.50. In the past week it has been practically impossible to obtain $5.50 there being very good cokes obtainable at $5.25. On the other hand $5.00 seems still to be the minimum on really standard foundry coke. There has been talk lately of one or two large producers reducing their asking prices on contract foundry coke but nothing has developed thus far. One large producer has had a contract quotation of $5.50 for several weeks past but foundries have taken little interest in it.

Heating coke has been bringing a very fair price of late generally $3.25 which shows a small spread below furnace coke as could be expected. Production however is light, offerings coming chiefly as cullings in the preparation of foundry coke. Ovens making heating coke grade were almost all blown out long ago. The market stands quotable as follows:

Spot furnace	$3.75@$4.00
Contract furnace	[illegible]
Spot foundry	[illegible]

The market for Pittsburg district coal continues very poor both as to prices and as to volume of demand. Production is down to between 30 and 35 per cent of rated capacity against an average operation of about [illegible] per cent during January and February. Shipments of gas coal are lighter owing to expiration of contracts March 31 and it is probably on this account that gas slack is stiffer being now quotable [illegible] Regular Pittsburg [illegible] steam mine run is quotable at [illegible] [illegible] There [illegible] negotiations [illegible] like coal. Prices quoted in the preliminary skirmishing [illegible] showed Pittsburg district [illegible] disadvantage [illegible] compared with [illegible] of [illegible] West Virginia and Kentucky.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment are as follows, per ton of 2 000 pounds effective July 1 1922

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	$ 21
Buffalo	3 28
Canton	2 52
Chicago	4 16
Cleveland	2 74
Columbus	2 47
Detroit	3 65
E. St. Louis	4 84
Erie	2 77
Harrisburg	2 90
Joliet	4 16
Louisville	4 16
Milwaukee	4 79
New York	4 7[illegible]
Philadelphia	3 63
Pittsburg	1 51
Port Henry N Y	4 64
Port Mait and Ont.	3 28
Pottstown	3 28
Reading	3 28
Richmond Va. (B & O)	4 69
Richmond Va. (P R R)	4 [illegible]
South Bethlehem	3 63
Swedeland Pa.	3 63
Toledo O	3 28
Wheeling	2 27
Valley Points	2 2[illegible]
For Export.	
From Connellsville district	
Philadelphia (F O B vessels)	$3 02
Baltimore (F O B vessels)	3 02
From Latrobe district	
Philadelphia (F O B vessels)	3 35
Baltimore (F O B vessels)	3 33

The pig iron market continues practically stagnant. Consumers are showing remarkable apathy towards making any engagements for even slightly extended delivery while the ordinary hand to mouth buying in foundry iron is of very small proportions. Quoted or asking prices on Bessemer and basic have not changed for a long time while a week ago foundry iron softened 50 cents as reported at the time. Quotations are therefore the same as one week ago as follows:

Bessemer	$ [illegible]
Basic	$ [illegible]
Foundry	$2[illegible]@$[illegible]

These prices are f o b Valley furnaces freight to Pittsburg being $1.76

BUYERS OF STEEL INCLINED TO CUT DOWN THEIR STOCK

Still a Very Substantial Turnover While Production Continues Heavy; Declining Slowly

NEW YORK April 9—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows

Late in December and in the fore part of this year there was a general disposition among steel buyers to replenish stocks. There was no inclination to accumulate large stocks but the tendency was in that direction. With deliveries coming in unexpectedly large volume and with prices showing a tendency to weaken rather than advance the trend of late has been to reduce stocks.

With this reversal there would naturally be a very decided decrease in the volume of buying yet there is even now a very substantial turnover and this is testimony to the largeness of consumption which of course is greater than in December and January on account of the progress of the season. It is not necessary to bring in political and other developments to supply an incentive for buyers not to buy. The absence of incentive to buy is sufficient explanation. Purchases are never made unless there is an incentive. The incentives of far off advance in prices or of inability to secure deliveries are lacking the incentive existing being that of current needs.

Steel production reached its maximum rate about a month ago and has since been declining at a slow rate. The decline will probably continue but is unlikely to be very marked up to midsummer.

First there developed just a little slipping in some steel prices long ago. Lately there have been some definite declines. The open market on moderate sized lots of bars shapes and plates is now 2.30c representing declines of $2 a ton in bars and $4 in shapes and plates from the levels held for so many months. On small lots and undesirable specifications higher than 2.30c is usually done. Sheets continue at price ranges [illegible] ng of [illegible]. The United States Steel Corporation holds strictly to the old sheet prices. The third quarter tin plate price will hardly be put out before [illegible] this month and the announcement may be deferred until early in May.

Lake Superior iron ore selling for the [illegible] season has begun with an 50 cent reduction making the lowest price since 1[illegible]

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1924.				WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1924			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,193	10,598	7,595	130,040	18,193	10,773	7,420	123,630
Lower Connellsville	16,318	6,429	9,889	80 100	16,318	7,428	8,890	94 270
Totals	34,511	17,027	17,484	210,140	34,511	18,201	16,310	217,900
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,936	9,337	5,599	115,300	14,936	9 337	5,599	108,000
Lower Connellsville	6,352	2,427	3,925	33,400	6,352	2,427	3,925	33,200
Totals	21 288	11,764	9,524	148,700	21,288	11,764	9,524	141,200
MERCHANT OVENS								
Connellsville	3,257	1,261	1,996	14,710	3,257	1,436	1,821	15,630
Lower Connellsville	9,966	4 002	5,964	46,700	9,966	5 001	4,965	61,070
Totals	13,223	5,263	7,960	61,440	13,223	6 437	6,786	76,700

GIANT POWER AND COAL

By MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

Director Giant Power Survey, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Giant Power signifies not only a mammoth scale but a widely integrated electrical service and one benefiting largely from certain fundamental economies, such as by product recovery at present either not practiced at all or practiced only at isolated points. Giant Power also implies definite social ends such as furnishing current generally to the small user including both the farmer and the manufacturer removed from the congested centers of population and this at rates making such use economically feasible.

Governor Pinchot and the legislature which under his leadership authorized the appointment of a Giant Power Survey Board hope through its activities and reports to make a substantial contribution to the conservation of national resources. For while we contend that electrical technology has reached the point where electrical power can be brought into almost universal use we just as insistently demand that the easily preventable wastes resulting from our present methods of generating and distributing electrical current shall cease.

Economy of Water Power

Pennsylvania is primarily interested in this new phase of the conservation movement because of the desire to safeguard her vast coal deposits. For while Pennsylvania is supplying today practically 40 per cent of the coal required for the nation's use our deposits are far from inexhaustible. In fact the end of our coal is in sight—well within 100 years—unless we can put a stop to some of the more flagrant wastes especially in its use for power purposes. Other coal-producing states—such as West Virginia and Illinois—have relatively even more to gain because of the larger deposits yet remaining in the ground. In recent years we have come to appreciate the economy of water power developments. It is not yet understood however that few water power can be effectively utilized except as adjuncts to coal burning power stations. Therefore with each step in the integration of electrical facilities a further inducement to water power development is afforded, a further conservation of natural resources made possible.

As Governor Pinchot has pointed out there is one basic development that paves the way to a more or less immediate realization of the new electrical day. As Pennsylvania is not much more than 300 miles wide from east to west the distance factor in electrical transmission has for us been all but eliminated. The losses in passing current from one end of the state to the other are negligible in view of the economies. We are now in a position to generate current either by water power or steam power where er it can be manufactured with the least expenditure of effort and material and then to transmit it to the point of use. This one fact requires an absolutely new synthesis of our energy resources and of our energy requirements. It makes feasible the concept of the pool of power—a far flung network of electrical facilities into which energy in the form of current can be poured from whatever the source and out of which energy in the form of current can be taken to meet any need. This wide reaching geographical distribution means the utilization of the supply for highly diversified uses and this involves the economies that go with an even demand.

Coal Production and Use.

Before proceeding to an examination of some of the bearings of Giant Power on coal it will be well to have before us a few statistics as to the production and use of coal. The United States produced in 1922 422 268 099 tons of bituminous and 54 683 022 tons of anthracite or a total of 476 951 121 tons.

Of the 1922 total there was actually loaded for shipment away from the mines 383 677 407 tons of bituminous and 46 003 699 tons of anthracite or a total of 429 681 106 tons.

Thus there was shipped away about 90 per cent of that raised to the surface. The balance is largely accounted for by coal coked at the mines and local sales.

In 1922 Pennsylvania raised 117 145 308 tons of bituminous coal or 26.8 per cent of that raised in the United States.

In 1922 Pennsylvania raised 54 683 022 tons of anthracite coal or 100 per cent of that raised in the United States.

In 1922 Pennsylvania raised 167 831 330 tons total coal or 35.1 per cent of that raised in the United States.

Of the amount of bituminous coal raised from Pennsylvania mines 40 per cent was used in the state of which a little less than one half was shipped away from mines, 18 per cent transferred to railroads for railroad use, six per cent to New York State, three per cent to New Jersey and 4.5 per cent to New England. The balance went to tidewater for export for bunker fuel or to the western states principally by way of the Great Lakes.

In 1918 the total bituminous coal used in Pennsylvania was 79 893 662 tons while New York State used 20 4?7 028 tons and New England 2[illegible] 835 000 tons. Of the bituminous coal reported in 1918 as consumed in New York State 11 5?0 000 tons or 55 per cent of their total supply came directly from Pennsylvania mines. Of that used in Pennsylvania about [illegible] 000 000 was coked at the mines leaving 47 000 000 tons used as coal for industrial, railroad and domestic purposes.

Part of Giant Power Program

In order to visualize what may prove to be the influence of Giant Power on coal let me suggest quite tentatively a few of the planks in the Giant Power program without at this time pausing to present supporting data.

1 Large sized stations — say not smaller than 650 000 H P

2 located at or near the mines and supplying current to

3 a trunk system of transmission lines reaching 220 000 volts with large capacity to carry power long distances

4 An integral transmission and distribution system

5 By-product recovery in some form

6 The furnishing of current to the rural population

7 Trunk line railroad electrification

8 Radical reductions in rates especially to the smaller consumer and at least in proportion to the reduction in cost

Interstate Control

We can frankly admit that this program—actually now in process of being realized—while it affords the only route to the cheapest power and therefore to the most widespread use of power — also creates a monopoly and a monopoly of tremendous import. This will be true however whether under public ownership or under regulated private ownership. It is obvious that the control in the public interest of such developments under private ownership implies a load on our system of state regulation of public utilities which it has never been required to carry.

As complete integration into a single inter-connected electrical system is approached in the northeastern United States it is probable that state regulation as we have known it will become increasingly ineffective.

Inasmuch as Giant Power cannot know state lines there are reasons for anticipating regulation by pact between two or more states in order to provide regulatory areas corresponding with natural pools of power. There appears to be little reason for urging federal regulation. Therefore control by areas to be determined largely by technical considerations such as the effective transmission distance may prove to be the answer.

Steam and Water Power.

Any consideration of the feasibility of such an interstate pact mutually binding on Pennsylvania and any of her sister states inevitably directs attention to the relative importance of steam power and water power as factors in our future energy supply. We can admit gross negligence in our failure to develop our national heritage of water power and yet fall into grave error if we fail at this [same] time to point out what appear to be the essential importance attaching to water power as compared with steam power. In fact as time goes on and the community learns to use

Continued on Page Three

NEW MINE RATINGS TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMERCE BODY

At Hearing Before Commissioner Aitchison, Washington, on April 23.

WILL DISCUSS NEW CODE

WASHINGTON April 9—A hearing will be held before Commissioner Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday April 23 on proposed new rules to govern the ratings of bituminous coal mines.

This hearing is a step in the proceedings instituted by the commission which on June 17 1922 began a general investigation of the subject of mine ratings. Extensive hearings were held in the matter concerning which the commission has issued the statement which follows in part

An agreement was reached whereby the carriers would undertake to rate the mines through a mine rating or inspection bureau the members of which should be exclusively in the employ of the railway company. The principal factors used in determining the mine ratings were likewise agreed to. These factors included (1) physical condition [illegible] (3) labor supply and (4) other factors that may affect the production and shipment of coal.

The commission informally approved [the] first draft of the code proposed as a result of the agreement reached after the conferences. The carriers accordingly promulgated new mine rating and car distribution rules effective as of March 1 1923 which have been maintained since that time.

To encourage the off season delivery and storage of bituminous coal the United States Coal Commission in its report of September 20 1923 recommended that this commission allow the commercial ability to sell coal the year round to be the controlling influence in the distribution of railroad cars in months of transportation shortage. The principle suggested is not the controlling element in the distribution rules now in effect.

The suggestion has been made to the commission that the principle embodied in the Coal Commission's report and embodied in the proposed code of rules attached would be legal and serviceable. The parties are invited to develop the purpose of the case upon the record.

The proposed code embodying the rules recommended by the Coal Commission follows

(1) Whenever the supply of coal cars is inadequate to fill all mines within the limit of their physical capacity, distribution of such cars at mines shall be made upon the basis of mine ratings determined as hereinafter set forth.

(2) Mine ratings used as the basis of coal car distribution shall be fixed as a combination of two factors, physical capacity and commercial capacity, giving equal weight to each.

(3) Physical capacity of mines shall be determined in accord with present methods and expressed in terms of the number of equivalent 50 ton cars per working day. For the purpose of combining physical capacity and commercial capacity to fix mine ratings the physical capacity shall be deemed to represent 100 per cent in terms of percentage and that figure used in the manner set forth below.

(4) Commercial capacity shall be arrived at by

(a) Determine the actual number of equivalent 50 ton cars loaded and shipped per calendar day, not including Sundays, during the last period of not less than two months during which the number of [illegible] in excess of [illegible] physical capacity [illegible] calendar month [illegible] months of the period [illegible] used [illegible] strike [illegible] rating at the average [illegible] throughout the calendar month in which the failure occurred loaded and shipped its full physical capacity rating on every working day that cars were furnished and the mine was not prevented from loading by accident or strike but if a mine failed to load and ship on all days when it was not prevented by reasons enumerated the number of days on which it failed shall be subtracted from the number of full consecutive days in excess of one full day lost by reasons enumerated and allowance made for the remainder only.

(b) The commercial capacity in average cars per working day determined as prescribed in sub paragraph (a) shall be compared with the average physical capacity in cars for the same number of days and period of time to determine percentage ratio of commercial capacity to physical capacity during the surplus period used.

(5) To 100 per cent representing factor of physical capacity add the percentage arrived at under paragraph [4] representing commercial capacity and divide the result by 2.

(6) To the current physical capacity expressed in cars apply the final percentage arrived at under paragraph [5] and the result will be the current mine rating in equivalent 50 ton cars.

(7) Mines should be permitted to order cars up to the limit of their physical capacity. The [illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mine rating under paragraph [illegible] during any monthly [illegible] any mine or [illegible] to load [illegible] of the [illegible] distributable [illegible] mine in proportion to their mine ratings or [illegible] provision [illegible] period [illegible] of percentage [illegible] Adding [illegible] physical [illegible] factor of [illegible] to current physical capacity [illegible] rating. In other words the minimum [illegible] would be 50 per cent of the current physical capacity.

Production and Output.

Gain at Furnace Plants Alone Prevented Even Greater Production Cut

Merchants Almost Doubled Their Curtailment of the Week Before.

1,174 OVENS ON IDLE LIST

Making Merchant Reduction 2,077, or 28.2 Per Cent Within Three Weeks. Restriction Policy to Continue as Necessities of Situation Require

Except for the reversal in the order of operation at the furnace plants last week whereby the loss during the preceding week was turned into a gain the curtailment in the region[a]l production would have been even greater than it was during the week ended March 29. In that week both groups of producers drew the reins sharply their joint efforts at slowing down having caused a drop of 20 940 tons in the output the heaviest in any single week of 1924 to date.

Last week the merchants surpassed by almost 100 per cent the restriction record made by them the week before, the 8 940 tons during the former having been increased to 15 260 tons during the latter period. At the same time the furnace ovens speeded up their production by 7 500 tons. The net result of these opposite policies was a further decrease of 7 760 tons to a total of 210 140 tons. With the exception of the four weeks in January last week's production was the lowest six day record of the year.

The enlarged production at the furnace plants was due entirely to having employed a better running schedule. At the plants of the H. C Frick Coke Company 1? of its active plants were operated four days, 14 five days and two six days. The independent furnace operations all made six days.

The merchants continued to blow out ovens and also to observe a short time schedule. In the Connellsville district 175 ovens were taken off; in the Lower Connellsville district 999 were added to the idle list including two plants closed down entirely. The total placed out of service in both districts was 1 174 ovens. This is more than double the number made idle since the present slump began during the week ended March 22 when 471 were blown out. The following week 432 were thrown idle. The aggregate for the three weeks is 2 077 or 28.2 per cent of the whole number of merchant ovens in production before the easing up movement began.

This and the fact that up to the week of March 22 there had been a progressive increase in the activity of merchant ovens concretely shows the effect of the declining trend upon the merchant trade. While there may be faint and undefined signs that a change for the better is in more or less remote prospect, the operators have no disposition to place faith in anything less tangible than an actual increase in demand. For that reason and with past experience to guide them their policy will be to still further curtail production so long as the need for doing so is as apparent as it has been for the past fortnight or longer.

The current evidences of growing strength consequent upon the elimination of surplus stocks of coke are not of themselves sufficient to cause operators to take a roseate view of the situation. So long as furnace stacks continue to bank or blow out and there is no increase in consumptive requirements in any quarter it would be idle even foolish to make more coke than can be readily absorbed.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday April 5 was 210 140 tons divided between the two districts as follows Connellsville 130 040 an increase of 6 410 tons, Lower Connellsville 80 100 a decrease of 14 170 tons or a net decrease of 7 760 tons as compared with a total decrease of 20 940 tons during the immediately preceding week.

By interests the production was Furnace 148 700 a gain of 7 500 tons, merchant 61 440 a loss of 15 260 tons as compared with losses of 12 000 and 8 940 tons during the week ended March 29.

The 1 174 ovens added to the idle list were blown out by the merchant operators. In detail they were as follows

Oliver No 1 40, Oliver No 3 136, Century 171, Herbert 110, Lincoln 50, Shamrock 141, Tower Hill No 2 52, Washington No 1 244, Washington No 2 231.

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown herewith

Week	Merch	Furn	Total	Total 1923
Jan	71 610	117 700	189 310	217 830
Jan 1[illegible]	78 5[illegible]	11[illegible] 00	1[illegible]2 0	2[illegible]5 300
Jan 1[illegible]	81 410	1[illegible]3 100	204 510	234 680
Jan 2[illegible]	73 951	1[illegible]8 [illegible]50	208 [illegible]	[illegible]
Feb [illegible]	8[illegible] 180	1[illegible]4 80[illegible]	[illegible]18 180	244 110
Feb 9	8[illegible] 010	13[illegible] 000	220 000	[illegible] 780
Feb 16	9[illegible] 210	13[illegible] 000	2[illegible]1 800	280 360
Feb 2[illegible]	8[illegible]	1[illegible]6 [illegible]	[illegible] 790	2[illegible]1 0[illegible]0
Mar 1	88 490	143 800	2[illegible]2 [illegible]00	278 330
Mar 8	8[illegible]	1[illegible] 100	2[illegible] 0[illegible]0	280 5[illegible]0
Mar 1[illegible]	[illegible]	160 000	2[illegible] 0	[illegible] 180
Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 810	[illegible] 21[illegible]
Mar [illegible]	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] 900	297 3[illegible]
Apl	61 440	148 700	210 140	[illegible] 210
1923 to Date				3 69[illegible] 710
1924 to Date				3 0[illegible]8 [illegible]
Decrease fr[om] 1923				63[illegible] 960

COAL OUTPUT GAINS 1,378,578 TONS IN ELEVENTH DISTRICT

GREENSBURG April 8—Coal production in the 11th Bituminous District during 1923 was 6 456 795 tons as compared with 5 078 217 tons in 1922, a gain of 1 378 578 tons according to the annual report of Mine Inspector J J McDonald of this city. In the same period the output of coke was 1 9?8 420 tons a gain of 348 420 tons over 1922 when the record was 1 [illegible] 480 tons.

The report indicates that 586 [illegible] tons were produced for each fatal accident in the mines and 436 667 tons for each fatality inside and outside.

Fifty eight of the 59 mines in the district were in operation. One new one was opened while four were abandoned.

The principal producers were H. C Frick Coke Company 2 3[illegible]1 185, Keystone Coal & Coke Company 8[illegible] 8[illegible]9, Youghiogheny & Ohio Company 486 252, W J Rainey Inc [illegible], Jamison Coal & Coke Company 4?3 [illegible]16, Westmoreland Coal Company 347 490, Greensburg Coal & Coke Company [illegible], Whyel Coke Company [illegible], Connellsville Coal Company 20? 788, Mount Pleasant-Company [illegible]0 301.

Northern W. Va. Operators Sign Three-Year Pact

BALTIMORE March [illegible]—Agreement upon [a] new contract for the Northern West Virginia bituminous field to go into effect April [1] and run for three years was reached late Friday [by] representatives of the Northern West Virginia Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers of America in conference here. Between [illegible] and [illegible] miners affected [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] force were [illegible] contract. [illegible] from [illegible] $1 to $[illegible] a day. Tonnage [illegible] loading to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jacksonville [illegible] some time ago for the Central field.

Rock Dust as Preventive of Mine Explosions in Europe and America

Explosions of coal dust such as have caused a toll of hundreds of lives in American mines within the past few months can be greatly minimized by proper rock kdusting methods, states the Department of the Interior, which reacently commissioned George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, to make a study of the use of these methods to prevent the propagation of coal dust explosions in European mines. The rock dust is spread upon the floor, roof and sides of passageways or placed upon specially constructed barriers, and when stirred up by the concussion of a local explosion, forms a screen which prevents the flame of the explosion from propagating beyond the immediate area of origin.

Stone dusting as a means of limiting coal dust explosions is made compulsory by governmental regulation, in Great Britain, except in anthracite mines and in bituminous mines that are naturally wet throughout. A great many British mines of large capacity have used rock dust for more than ten years. The majority of British mines for the past four years and practically all mines for the last two years have been using stone dust. No coal-dust explosions have occurred or have been propagated in any part of a mine that has been thoroughly stone dusted, whereas there have been a number of explosion disasters in recent years in British mines where the coal-dust watering method was practiced or in certain parts of mines which were supposed to be so wet naturally that they did not need stone dusting. In France, the scene in 1906 of the greatest of all coal mine explosions, the Courrieres disaster, which killed 1,100 men, the practice of rock dusting prevails in certain districts, and French officials are urging a wider use of rock dusting in the more dangerous mines.

Although the Bureau of Mines has urgently recommended rock dusting, only a few operators in the United States have adopted the practice. Operators of mines in southern Illinois that have installed rock dust barriers state that these have prevented many coal dust explosions from extending beyond the location of the barrier. Other operators of mines where disastrous coal dust explosions have occurred, in spite of precautions taken to keep coal dust thoroughly dampened, are now considering the adoption of rock dusting.

Great Britain in 1908, and France in 1907, after the terrible Courrieres explosion, began to make coal-dust explosion tests. Investigators in these countries concluded that enough incombustible dust spread through a passageway charged with coal dust prevented the propagation of an explosion by the coal dust. Rock dusting was early tested with success by the Bureau of Mines in a steel testing gallery at Pittsburg and, beginning in 1911, at the bureau's experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa. Several of the first publications of the bureau suggested that rock dust be used in gaseous or dusty bituminous mines. Since that time additional tests in the experimental mine have fully confirmed this first judgment.

For three years—1918, 1919, and 1920—the United States was comparatively free from disastrous explosions in bituminous coal and lignite mines. In these three years, 41, 31, and 47 men, respectively, died in explosions that killed five or more men, as contrasted with the years 1901-1910, in which an average of 380 men were killed annually. This good record tended to prevent mining men from seriously questioning the effectiveness of coal-dust watering methods as generally practiced under careful management in naturally dry bituminous and lignite mines. Between January 1, 1918, and December 31, 1923, however, there occurred 19 explosions, in 18 of which coal dust was considered to be the propagating or contributing agent; and in these explosions 520 lives were lost. Already in 1924, at Johnson City, Illinois; Shanktown, Pa.; and Castlegate, Utah, mine explosions have cost more than 200 lives.

The fact that the watering method was either used or supposed to have been used in these mines has convinced engineers of the Bureau of Mines that the watering method is not reliable, and that the comparative immunity from disasters during the three years just mentioned was partly due to good luck, since a combination of circumstances is necessary to produce a dust explosion, and partly to better methods of preventing the ignition of gas and coal dust through the adoption of permissible explosives, permissible miners' lights and other approved appliances.

American mines have heretofore relied on watering and the prevention of ignition to avoid coal-dust explosions. Although it is agreed that watering is successful if done with absolute thoroughness, engineers of the Bureau of Mines have rarely, if ever, found that if a source of ignition was present in imperfectly watered parts of the mine a coal-dust explosion would not follow. This conclusion does not apply to Pennsylvania anthracite mines, the dust of which has not been found to be explosive, but does apply to all bituminous, semi-bituminous, and subbituminous coal mines. Especially in the cold dry months, watering is effective for only a short time after it has been done, because the air current rapidly dries the coal dust.

Tests in the experimental mine of the Bureau of Mines have shown that, even with 25 per cent of water, a pure fine coal dust will propagate an explosion. Here wetness of the floor or sides will not be enough to stop an explosion once it on the timbers, in the overhead cavities, or on ledges there is coal dust which may be dislodged by the concussion that precedes the flame. To keep long haulage roads and old workings thoroughly wet all the time is difficult because of the rapidity with which moisture evaporates. Moreover, it is difficult to wet fresh coal dust. When undisturbed, coal dust will float so thickly on water for long periods that the top layer may be fanned into the air. The bureau's investigators constantly find evidence after an explosion that the explosion traversed not only wet places but those where the water was deep in the roadway. Not only is the dust overhead, on timbers, or adhering to the walls, dislodged and ignited, but if there is excess dust at some place it is carried along by "pioneering" air waves and feeds the flame of the explosion.

The difficulty of finding employes who will water a mine thoroughly and conscientiously may nullify the best intentions of the management. One of the greatest American coal-dust explosion disasters was attributed by the state inspector to failure to water the mine on a holiday that preceded the explosion.

One of the greatest advantages of rock dusting is that failure or delay to apply the dust for a day or a few days is not so vital as the omission of watering. Many roadways do not have to be redusted more often than one or two times per month under adverse dust conditions. Other parts of the mine may not need redusting for months. The condition of the roadways can be largely determined by inspection, if limestone dust is used, and checked positively by the gathering of samples. This applies not only to inspection from day to day by the management, but also to the more occasional state inspection. For example, a state inspector may find the condition of a watered mine admirable as far as coal dust is concerned on the day of inspection, but he can not tell whether the mine will be safe the next day. Usually a month or more will elapse before he makes another inspection of that particular mine. Meanwhile the effectiveness of the watering can not be positively checked in the same way that samples of dust gathered and tested by the management can be if made a matter of daily record.

The cost of rock dusting in American mines per ton of coal produced is believed to be much less than that of efficient watering. This small cost is a low price for protecting human lives and for insurance against disasters that involve heavy financial losses from the payment of death and injury benefits through damage to property.

Most of the British collieries use shale dust, made by grinding rough shale from the mine or from some neighboring mine. Limestone dust is used to some extent and a few collieries buy gypsum dust. Most mines in the north of France use chalk dust, others use clay.

The British regulations prohibit the use of any character of stone dust that would be injurious to the health of persons working in the mine. No reports of serious effects on health from stone dusting have been received from collieries that have used it eight or ten years. In many American coal mines the immediate roof material is not generally so suitable for stone dusting purposes as that in the mines of Great Britain. When there is a question as to the effect of a specified dust on health, samples should be submitted to a petrographer or to the Bureau of Mines. When a shale suitable for dusting cannot be found, it will usually be possible in most American coal fields to purchase dust from limestone, dolomite, anhydrite or gypsum quarries at a reasonable figure. Such materials are usually free from silica.

Results of these investigations are contained in Bulletin 225, copies of which may be obtained from Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Over Half of Mines In Central Pa. Idle

At the present time in Central Pennsylvania there are approximately 550 tipple mines completely idle, out of a total number of 1,000. These mines represent about 50 per cent of the productive capacity of the district or, roughly speaking, 2,500 carloads per day, and employ about 30,000 men. Of these 30,000 men a number have gone to work in other union mines in the district; some have gone to work in other occupations, and still others have gone to work in mines operating in the non-union sections of Pennsylvania.

It is conservatively estimated that of the 30,000 men formerly working in the mines that are now totally idle, about 12,000 of them have found work as indicated. This would leave 18,000 idle miners now in the district. The mines that are at work, generally speaking, are working from two to three days per week. Their production per day has been increased by higher efficiency of the men, due to short running time, and by the additional men secured from the mines that are totally idle. The working time of the regular employes in mines still at work is being constantly decreased.

New By-Product Plants.

New by-product coke plants to be built this year include 110 ovens for the By-Product Coke Corporation of Chicago and 19 ovens for the Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, Fort Wayne, Ind. Additions are to be made to the plant of the Chicago By-Product Coke Company which will increase its capacity by 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas to 65,000,000 cubic feet a day.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 5, 1924.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators.		Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
182	...	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
150	...	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
87	50	Charlson	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
56	...	Fort Hill	Corrado Coal Co.	New York
101	...	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	...	Grace	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
145	145	Humphries	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
275	275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	...	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
56	56	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
328	40	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
450	...	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	40	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	90	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
32	...	Peerless	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	400	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	...	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,257	1,261		FURNACE OVENS.	
260	...	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	...	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	...	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	225	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	375	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	350	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	300	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	108	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
333	250	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	260	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
336	316	Hostetter	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	240	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
312	270	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
439	445	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	450	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	500	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	260	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	380	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	395	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
399	368	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
105	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	240	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
443	270	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	...	Sheaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	175	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
170	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
901	700	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
464	400	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	290	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
352	310	Whitney	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	154	Wyrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	475	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	236	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
14,936	9,837			

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[G]iant Power and Coal

Continued from Page One.

mechanical power more freely, this disparity will become greater.

Only figures can visualize this situation, and yet one uses figures with reservation in stating a problem involving so many variables. In the northeastern United States the principal water powers are found in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. The situation within this area may be approximately expressed.

Available Water Power.

Thus it will be seen that the only undeveloped water powers which can at all vitally affect the power situation of this district are to be found in New York state and have to do principally with the proposed developments as the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

The present development of the Niagara river is limited by treaty to 20,000 cubic feet per second on the American side; and practically the whole permitted flow is being utilized, but with considerably less than maximum efficiency.

The maximum available head at the falls from the head of the rapids to the level of Lake Ontario is 310 feet. If we consider 75 feet, which is the head actually achieved by the publicly owned development on the Canadian side, as possibly available, and 80 per cent of potential energy as deliverable at the station outlet, the maximum power possible would be about 600,000 H. P. Under present installations, probably not one half of the total head is utilized, so that actual present power developed on the American side is not in excess of 270,000 H. P.

Installed Steam Power:

New York	3,750,000 H. P.
New England	3,500,000 H. P.
Pennsylvania	5,500,000 H. P.
	12,750,000 H. P.

Developed Water Power:

New York	1,250,000 H. P.
New England	1,300,000 H. P.
Pennsylvania	150,000 H. P.
	2,700,000 H. P.

Undeveloped Water Power:

New York	4,000,000 H. P.
New England	400,000 H. P.
Pennsylvania	1,000,000 H. P.
	5,400,000 H. P.

If the entire flow of the falls could be utilized in the same divergence proportion between the United States and Canada as now, the United States could utilize, out of a total natural mean flow of 212,000 cubic feet per second, 75,714 cubic feet second, which would give a maximum efficiently developed power of not to exceed 2,100,000 H. P.

The St. Lawrence river from the end of Lake Ontario to the limit of United States boundary may yield a maximum of 1,600,000 H. P. If one half is assigned to the United States then 800,000 H. P. would be available on the American side.

New York State Independent on Coal.

In New York state in 1922, the public utilities generating electricity by steam used approximately 1,600,000 tons coal, all of which was imported from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. This coal generated nearly six billion horse-power hours, from an approximate capacity (ignoring standby or surplus) on a 40 per cent load factor of 1,675,000 H. P.

This means that the complete development of the St. Lawrence river project could reduce the coal required to be brought into New York State for the present use of the electric utilities alone by only about one half. To eliminate the need of importing the balance of the coal required merely for these electric utilities, the divergence of the waters of the Niagara Falls would have to be increased from the present allowance of 26.4 per cent to 65 per cent. If this additional power were utilized with the present port at head, it would take practically the entire flow of the falls.

Thus it will be seen that if New York state today had all her water powers—both those available and at all likely to become available—fully developed, she would still be dependent on the states to the south of her for an amount of coal representing a very considerable part of her energy supply. With the increase in the use of current for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes, New York's dependence on coal will constantly become greater. Of course what is true of New York is even more true of New England, because her water powers developed and to be developed represent a much smaller proportion of the total present use of power. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, now operating almost exclusively with current supplied from Niagara and other smaller water powers, foresees the complete exhaustion of hydro power by 1932. After that year it is expected further development will be dependent on current derived from the coal-burning stations.

Standards of Fuel Economy.

Now to haul the needed coal to New York state rather than to transmit the current involves not only a heavy burden of additional fuel for transport purposes, but almost inevitably means that after the coal reaches New York state it is burned in a multitude of plants widely separated and for the most part inefficient—requiring as in 1922, nearly three pounds of coal per horse-power hour. The alternative is to be connected up to suitable number of Giant Power fuel-consuming plants practicing by-product recovery located in or near the coal fields in Pennsylvania or West Virginia and selling energy on the basis of using something less than one and one-half pounds of coal per horse-power hour. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse board, was recently quoted as saying:

"A 1,000 H. P. generator such as is used for service in a small town requires about four pounds of coal to produce a horse power for one hour, but a 50,000 H. P. generator can produce the same amount of power for less than one and one-half pounds of coal."

Will New York continue to haul coal to wastefully burn it, rather than tie in to the northeastern system in full coöperation with all sources of economical power contributing to the same pool of power?

The recent overwhelming defeat at the polls of the Ferris Amendment to the New York State Constitution suggests that the voters of New York are not indifferent as to the method by which Giant Power is to be obtained. Nevertheless, it appears to be an ultimate economic necessity for the Empire State.

The great differences recorded as between different electric stations in the matter of the efficient use of coal suggests that the day cannot be far distant when our state commissions will find it advisable to set up standards of fuel economy. As the fuel item represents roughly three-quarters and over of the whole cost of making current the inducements to such regulation are obvious.

Electrification of Railroads.

Nowhere are the effects of large-scale electrical development likely to be more marked than on our transportation systems. And perhaps the largest single factor in this will be the diminishing of the coal load. The railroads themselves now use 30 per cent of our coal production, and one third of their freight load is coal with most of the cars hauled back empty. Of course on some of our Pennsylvania roads this percentage is much higher. Baum has estimated that the cost of maintenance of electric locomotives will be about 50-60 per cent of that of steam locomotives and he argues that, since the railways of the United States use 175,000,000 tons of coal per year, complete electrification might effect a saving of 100,000,000 tons a year.

Practically all our trunk line railroads are confronted with the necessity of materially increasing freight offerings. This disparity between tonnage offered to our railroads and their capacity to handle it expeditiously is likely to reach the critical point during the next boom period. The least expensive and most logical way out apparently lies in electrification, making possible the use of the more mobile electric engine and making it unnecessary for every train "to carry its power supply on its back," as Bruere has expressed it.

Further aid will come as energy is transmitted everywhere over wires through reductions in the coal freight load, thus making room for a larger volume of higher grade commodities. As Herbert Quick has pointed out, we Americans are attempting something absolutely new in nation building in that our whole social system is dependent on the free flow of a vast freight and passenger traffic over great distances—East and West, North and South. Our war-time experience gave indisputable proof that our present rail facilities may easily be taxed to the breaking point; and further, that more cars and more steam engines may only make the situation worse. Electrical motive power in place of steam on the railroads and a community supplied with energy generated at or near the mines rather than by coal hauled over the railroads seems to be the answer.

Obviously this large-scale electrical development will vitally affect the way in which the mining of coal is carried on. Throughout this volume are references to the irregularity in the demand for coal and the consequent speculative character of the industry and intermittency of employment. A Giant Power system may easily make an energy budget both by states and regions possible for the first time. Within reasonable limits a unified power system will enable us to determine in advance what the demand for power is going to be. It is obvious that such a budget would also enable us to stabilize production and employment at the mines.

The anthracite industry seems to offer a rough illustration of this fact. Up to the early years of this century, production and employment in the anthracite fields were notoriously more intermittent and irregular than present production in the bituminous fields. With the development of the anthracite monopoly, the operators were able to determine in advance what the minimum or firm demand for anthracite was going to be. Once they made this determination they limited anthracite production to approximately 80,000,000 tons a year, of which over 70,000,000 tons went into the market. As a result of this crude budget, production and employment in the anthracite fields have steadily risen from the neighborhood of an average of approximately 200 days a year to approximately 270 days a year.

The great aim of Giant Power is not so much to increase the rate at which we mine coal, but rather to increase the efficiency of the transformation of coal into power. The importance, therefore, of an energy budget, which seems possible only under the conditions of a unified Giant Power system, from the point of view of energy conservation as well as of stabilizing employment in the mines, is clear. All this seems to emphasize the importance of the storage of coal—but for power purposes rather of storage at or near the mines as contrasted with storage at points of distribution or storage in the consumers' bins. The consumption of coal at the mines for the production of power will have an influence on the quality of the coal prepared for shipment. The ability to use lower grades of fuel in the Giant Power plants will provide a use for such fuel without attempting to pass it out to the public, the practice of which is so apparent wherever a shortage of coal in local markets occurs.

We can concede that unification must be the central theme in the energy supply of the future—even of the immediate future—and yet see a number of routes by which it may be brought about. It is perhaps fortunate not only for Pennsylvania, but for the nation, that we have right here in this state all the elements that must be woven into the fabric of a Giant Power system—water powers, vast coal deposits within workable access to adequate condensing waters, large centers of population removed some distance from the water and coal sources of energy, great areas of prosperous farming territory with a fairly high average number of farms per mile of road to be transversed with electrical lines, and above all, an intensive and diversified industrial activity that will support a large-scale electrical development. A reasonably full application of the principles of Giant Power appears to be just below the horizon. Once applied to Pennsylvania the broader logic of the application to a territory not bounded by state lines will be clear.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 5, 1924.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	40	Adah	Westm'd-Fayette Coke Co	Greensburg
293	293	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc	New York
142	...	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	...	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
50	...	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	...	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	...	Champion	Champion C'Ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
257	...	Chamulon	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
118	114	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
402	230	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	...	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co	Pittsburg
120	..	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	...	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	...	Foster	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
120	22	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	...	Garwood	Aetna-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
58	..	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
196	196	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
210	100	Herbert	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	...	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	...	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	...	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	260	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
21	.	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
140	..	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
200	.	Labelle	American Conn. Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	84	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	...	Leon	Franklin Coke Co	Mt. Pleasant
300	200	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
10	..	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	...	Low Phos	C'Ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	...	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	...	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co	Connellsville
300	...	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	..	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	...	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	...	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
104	...	Puritan No. 6	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
275	...	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
52	...	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	...	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
278	275	Searight	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	..	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	230	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 2	Thompson C'ville Coke Co	Pittsburg
320	304	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
394	176	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	...	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
500	140	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
500	40	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
60	...	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C.	Uniontown
36	...	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
9,966	4,002		FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alica	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alicia, Fay. Co.
100	...	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
426	409	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	350	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
156	156	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	235	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	236	Denbo	Reliance Coke & Furnace Co.	Pittsburg
250	250	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	..	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Fonndale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	...	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	...	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	...	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, Ohio
30	...	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
480	...	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	...	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	...	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6,352	2,427			

Casparis Plant to Begin Operation in Week or Ten Days

The Casparis Stone Company is preparing to open its plant at Casparis, near Indian Creek, within the next 10 days, and as rapidly as it can be done, the output will be pushed towards capacity. The company is always idle in the winter, it was pointed out by W. R. Casparis, of Columbus, Ohio, president of the stone company, who is here handling the situation.

Usually operations are begun about March 15 but because of the hard winter and late spring the resumption this year has been delayed.

The company has contracts which insure its operation up to the first of next December, when the usual winter shut-down will probably take place. There will be employment for between 50 and 60 men when the work opens up. This number is not retained at the plant all winter, however, although there is always a working force on hand.

Asked whether he had received any additional orders for ballast as a result of the flood over the week-end, Mr. Casparis said he had no confirmation of such emergency but that he stood ready to give the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad all he could turn out and if necessary would employ an extra force of men. The regular contract of the company for ballast will be filled as soon as operations begin.

MINE FALLS TAKE THE HEAVIEST TOLL, SURVEY REVEALS

HARRISBURG, April 8.—Roof falls or cave-ins rank first among causes of injury and death to coal mine workers in Pennsylvania, a report issued today by the coal mine section of the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau shows. Contrary to general belief, the report said, mine explosions are not the cause of the greatest number of accidents. Haulage accidents rank second to roof falls in the mine toll.

Charts from which the report was made, now being prepared by the bureau, intensely analyzed the 3,639 fatalities which occurred in the anthracite field and 3,003 in the bituminous area during the past seven years.

The miner killed at his work left an average of three children, the report showed, and the average age of the dependent children was six years and 24 weeks.

Last Carnegie Furnace In.

The last idle blast furnace of the Carnegie Steel Company at New Castle was placed in blast last week.

STEADY DECLINE IN PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WEEK MARCH 29

Decrease Was 424,000 Tons on Nearly Five Per Cent; Loss in Beehive Coke Was 92,000 Tons.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Production of soft coal continues to decline steadily, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The total output in the week ended March 29 is estimated at 8,837,000 net tons, a decrease of 424,000 tons, or nearly five per cent. Thus, in the present period of declining production, which has lasted for two months with but two interruptions, the weekly rate of output has fallen to the lowest level recorded since early in 1922, excepting only the strike period of that year and weeks in which production was interrupted by the celebration of holidays.

Preliminary reports of cars loaded last week show a sharp decrease on Monday which may have been partly due to stoppage of work in the Southwestern interstate territory, where a strike was called for the following day, and to the practice at some mines of shutting down a half day on payday. The observance of the eight-hour day holiday in union districts was reflected in loadings on Tuesday, which dropped to 11,952 cars. This was less than 43 per cent of loadings on the preceding Tuesday.

Production during the first 305 working days of the coal year 1923-24 was 540,803,000 tons, exceeding by 19 per cent the average of the three years of depression and but one-half of one per cent behind the two preceding years of activity.

The trend in the rate of coke production turned downward again. The total output is estimated at 230,000 net tons, against 315,000 tons in the preceding week. Comparison with the corresponding week last year shows a decrease of 92,000 tons, or nearly 24 per cent. The decline was practically confined to Pennsylvania and Ohio where there was a decrease of 80,000 tons. According to The Courier, production in the Connellsville Region decreased sharply to 917,900 tons. The Courier states that 432 ovens were blown out during the week and attributes the curtailment in production to declining demand for coke.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week last year, was as follows:

	1924	1923
Pennsylvania and Ohio	237,000	308,000
West Virginia	18,900	23,000
Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia	23,900	21,000
Virginia	9,000	10,000
Colorado and New Mexico	6,900	5,000
Washington and Utah	4,000	6,000
U. S. Total	296,000	388,000

Casparis Plant To Resume, Report

There was a prospect of operations being resumed at the plant of the Casparis Stone Company which has been idle during the winter.

It was reported the company had received a rush order for ballast to repair damage caused by the floods here and elsewhere.

Rates and Returns

The millions of dollars' worth of telephone property in Pennsylvania represent investment savings of the people of Pennsylvania. A hundred and twenty-five thousand such investors live in this State.

In putting their money into the telephone business they had faith that the people of Pennsylvania would pay reasonable rates for good telephone service.

As the telephone business expands it is necessary to go to this same public and ask them to invest additional funds. We can secure that money only so long as rates for telephone service are such as to allow an adequate return on the money invested.

The present rates do not so allow.

That's why we are asking the very same public at this time for a moderate increase.

In other words, we are asking "of the public, for the public."

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA

L. H. KINNARD, *President*

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES R. CRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

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Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus

Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 808 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

Modern Filtration System Will Be Installed Here by The Trotter Water Company

Several Hundred Thousand Dollars to Be Expended on Herd Lands.

10-MILLION GALLON PLANT

Will Replace Present Method Treatment for Purification by Use of Chlorine; Start Expected to Be Made During Early Part of Summer

Plans are under way by the Trotter Water Company for the installation on the Herd lands opposite South Connellsville of a modern filtration plant that will mean the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, possibly a half million, it was learned today.

The plant will have a capacity of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons of water daily. It will provide purified water from the Youghiogheny River for all coke plants now supplied by the company, also for Uniontown and Fairchance which draw on the Trotter lines when the supply from the other sources is short.

Details of the plant are being worked out by engineers. The work will be started during the early summer, it is understood.

Reports that the company planned to reconstruct its pipe line to Uniontown are said to be untrue.

The company now purifies its water with chlorine treatment. Under the new system it will pass through filter beds which will remove all impurities.

There will be no changes at this time at the pumping station, it is said. This has ample capacity for present needs.

The Trotter Water Company supplies all coke plants in the region about Connellsville and its lines extend as far as Fairchance on the South.

Negotiations have been in progress with the Herd estate for some time for the site which will comprise about two acres.

Bill Would Bar Use Wooden Cars

WASHINGTON March 28.—Railroads would be prohibited from using wooden cars between steel cars under a bill passed today by the Senate and sent to the House.

Senator Harris, Democrat, of Georgia, author of the bill, said it was of great importance for the protection of passengers. There was no debate.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

KENDALL LUMBER COMPANY IS HEAVY LOSER BY FLOOD

When the Youghiogheny River went on a rampage last week, Friendsville, Md., was inundated, while Crellin, Md., a lumber and mining town five miles from Oakland, was under water and 60 per cent of the population of 400 had to move.

The Kendall Lumber Company, controlled by Pittsburg interests and in which Congressman Samuel A. Kendall of Meyersdale, Pa., is a heavy holder, reports about $30,000 loss.

The lumber road, 39 miles long, extending from Crellin to Shaffer, W. Va., lost 33 of its 34 bridges. The Kendall plant will be down for 30 days and about 300 men are affected. The Banner mine of the Stanley Coal Company at Crellin is filled with water and it will be several weeks before it can be removed, while other mines are more or less damaged.

ROSS MOON DIES AT OHIOPYLE; WITH B. & O. 37 YEARS

OHIOPYLE, March 27.—Ross Moon, 61 years old died at his home here Wednesday morning after an illness of several weeks of Bright's disease. He is survived by his wife, Belle Moon, two daughters, Mrs. Lucy Taylor of Ohiopyle and Mrs. Nottie Tressler of Uniontown; two sons, Lewis of Pittsburg and Francis of Victoria.

Mr. Moon was an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio for 37 years with very little absence. He was a watchman until about three weeks ago.

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY P. SNYDER, Founder and Editor, 1879-1916.

MRS. K. M. SNYDER, President, 1916-1922.

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MANAGING EDITOR, J. L. Gans, Connellsville, Pa.
BUSINESS MANAGER, James J. Driscoll, Connellsville, Pa.
PUBLISHERS, The Courier Company, Connellsville, Pa.
STOCKHOLDERS, holding more than one per centum of the stock: Estate of K. M. Snyder, James J. Driscoll and R. A. Donegan, all of Connellsville, Pa.
JAMES J. DRISCOLL.
SWORN and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April 1924.
BERTHA CUNNINGHAM
Notary Public.

THURSDAY MORNING, APR. 10, '24.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TELEPHONE RATES.

If the Bell Telephone Company can convince the Public Service Commission that its proposed revision of rates is reasonable and fair and that larger revenues are a necessity, the new, or an amended, schedule will receive official approval.

There is some doubt of it being approved, however, the commission having taken steps on its own initiative to protest against the tariffs filed. This will require the filing of an answer by the telephone company followed by a hearing, even if other protests are not filed. In any event the telephone company has laid upon the burden of proving its case to the satisfaction of the commission before its proposed schedule of rates becomes effective.

In case such approval is given the increase will fall upon patrons of the telephone company who have frequent occasion to utilize their telephone in making distance calls. As proposed the new schedule will add five cents to the toll for station-to-station calls over distances between 20 and 104 miles. At present the local service rate applies only to calls within six miles of the central station. For each additional six miles beyond the local zone an additional charge of five cents is made up to 24 miles. From that point the rate increases by five cents for each additional eight miles.

Under the proposed new schedule the additional charge will be five cents per six mile step up to 48 miles, instead of 24, and beyond 48 miles the rate will be increased by five cents for each eight miles to a maximum of 104 miles. More distant calls will be at the present rates.

The change in the width of rate zones from six mile steps up to 24 miles to six mile steps up to 48 miles, means that between 24 and 48 miles the new schedule will make four six mile zones instead of three eight mile zones at present. The result will be an increase of five cents in the toll on messages to points from 30 to 104 miles from the central station.

On calls from a certain person to another certain person instead of to any person answering the number called, under what is known as "person-to-person" rates, the proposed increase will be from five to 15 cents on calls where the distance is more than 30 and not more than 112 miles.

The bulk of the distance calls being made by business establishments they will feel the effects of the advance, if authorized. It would appear, therefore, that telephone patrons of this class will watch the proceedings before the Public Service Commission with much interest, even if they do not join in filing a protest against the proposed changes.

POWER DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL.

The sudden rise in the Yough river and other streams having their sources in the mountains to the east, causing the loss of lives and very serious damage to property during the week end, serves to direct attention to the fact that the Yough Valley continues to be menaced in this manner. Floods approaching the stage reached by the most recent one have not occurred with great frequency, those of May, 1889 and March 1907 having been the worst up to that of last Saturday. When they do come they are attended with results that cause them to be remembered as costly visitations.

Even if they have occurred at comparatively long intervals that fact gives no assurance that it will be 15 or more years before we have another and perhaps more disastrous than either of the three recorded within the past 36 years.

It therefore becomes pertinent, in view of the power development projects under way in the Upper Yough, to recall that very serious thought was given and considerable time expended several years ago to a system of flood control in this stream. Elaborate surveys were made and plans prepared for the installation of a series of dams in which to impound the water in the time of freshets and release it during the dry seasons, which recur with even more regularity than do the seasons of excessive rainfall.

By this means it would be possible to control the flow in the lower river so that the dangers incident to floods could be avoided as well as the inconvenience resulting from a dearth of water in the late summer or early fall months. At the time the plan was worked out there was less thought given to the possibilities of power development than to the control of floods. In fact, there did not then appear to be as great necessity as now for the utilization of the streams as sources of power. Coal was cheap, almost every large user having a power plant of his own. The advantages of a centralization of power generation were not as fully realized as later.

Now that the Super Power plan is in process of being made effective through the inter-connection of distributing systems, the development of water power has assumed large importance. The eventual growth of the industry may also serve the purposes of flood control without the necessity of reviving plans like that once projected for the Yough river.

That will be the scope of the West Penn Power Company's project on Cheat river. At several points up the stream from the main dam near Cheat Haven, and on Sandy creek, one of the principal tributaries which has its source in Wharton township, Fayette county, a series of impounding reservoirs will be built. The water accumulating therein will be released so as to maintain a fairly uniform stage in the main dam and by that means will regulate the flow to the lower part of the stream and assist, in part, in preventing flood stages and also in maintaining boating stages in the Lower Monongahela.

If at some subsequent time a similar method of power development and flood control is applied to the Upper Monongahela, the regulation of that stream from Point Marion to McKeesport will be still more complete. There will remain the Yough to be controlled in order to give Pittsburg the advantage of the protection from floods. The development being started in the Upper Yough is perhaps too remote from the main part of the stream, and is located so far above the junction of Casselman river and Laurel creek at Confluence, both important tributaries, that the flood control facilities will not be adequate until these tributaries are controlled.

Considering the present day trend it is, perhaps, not too much to expect that further power developments will be made in the section referred to which, when completed, will afford the degree of protection from the dangers and losses resulting from floods it is very much desired to have. Incidentally it will emphasize the strategic importance of this section as a factor in the Super Power plan.

A REVIVAL OF SCOUTING IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

There is greater promise that Scouting will be established on a more permanent basis shortly than at any time since this splendid service for boys has been introduced in Fayette county.

Through the activity of the Scoutmasters Association of Connellsville, the members of which have more persistently and more consistently maintained their interest in Scouting than the Scout Council, a movement is now under way which indicates that something tangible will be accomplished in the direction of infusing new life into the organization in Connellsville. The Kiwanis Club has indicated a willingness, and has recognized the desirability, of getting behind the local Scout body as an agency through which it can carry on its major activity of the year in behalf of under-privileged children.

Coincident with this revival of interest the visit of Regional Scout Executive Mitchell of Harrisburg, and the establishment in Uniontown of a school for instruction in Scout work afford opportunities for advancing Scouting to that importance it should have in a section where it can do so much good in giving the right trend to the lives of boys and instill in them the essentials of good citizenship.

A wide awake and efficient Scout Council is essential to the administration of Scouting in any neighborhood but there will be nothing to administer if there are not young men available who have the qualities of leadership and a sympathetic interest in boys, which equip them to serve as scout masters. They are the vital factors which give life and action to a troop and make Scouting a going enterprise. Everywhere that Scouting has been taken up there has been felt the need for men to act as scout masters. Not so much because there is a dearth of material, but largely because young men who would make good scout masters lack the knowledge and training that is necessary, and have had no opportunity to acquire it.

The organization of the school for instruction will supply this need in an excellent way and at a time when there is a very earnest desire on the part of those who have been in touch with Scouting in Fayette county to see it go forward in all its phases.

Strong impetus can be given to such a revival of Scouting if young men who wish to be useful in the community will take the course in instruction for Scout work and at the same time more mature men who have boys of their own or an organization like the Kiwanis Club, manifest the kind and degree of interest that is necessary to give stability and permanence to a Scout organization in the community.

An increase of half a billion in the amount of business done is fairly good proof that 1923 was not a bad year for the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries.

The giving up of his own life by Joseph Skross in an effort to save that of his sister in the flood at Melcroft, shows that there is always somebody ready to prove anew the truth that "greater love hath no man than that he giveth his life for a friend."

The man who invented "painted" fish must have an imagination almost as vivid as the fisherman who gives the color of probability to the accounts of his prowess with the rod and reel.

LESSONS OF THE SLIGO FIRE.

The destruction by fire of the Sligo plant of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company is nothing less than a calamity. Not only because of the property loss the owners have sustained, but because 240 wage earners have been thrown out of employment and the community's most important industrial enterprise has been dealt a blow from which it will take six months or longer to recover. Still worse the disaster may even render doubtful the rebuilding of the plant in which event Connellsville would suffer a setback it will take years to counteract.

In contemplation of the consequence, both immediate and prospective, the public is making an analysis of the circumstances which led to what was the most complete and costly destruction by fire that has ever taken place in Connellsville and vicinity.

First thought naturally is directed to the mistaken and short sighted policy which several years ago centered all the fire fighting apparatus on the West Side and has since retained it there except for a comparatively brief period when one truck was housed on this side.

Every time the suggestion to establish a fire station on this side has been up for discussion it has been pointed out that sooner or later the presence of Pennsylvania trains on the Crawford avenue crossing on the West Side or the North Pittsburg crossing on the East Side would so seriously delay the movement of the fire apparatus that a fire would meantime gain such headway that it could not be checked after the belated arrival of the firemen at the scene.

This very thing happened Thursday, trains at both crossing having in turn held up the first truck that answered the alarm.

Even after the firemen arrived at Sligo their heroic efforts to stay the progress of the fire were rendered futile by the fact that the water pressure was so low they could not play streams upon the fire with either force or effectiveness.

This condition was the natural result of the heavy draft which four long lines of fire hose made on the four-inch water main supplying the hydrants in that vicinity. Even with a pressure of 145 pounds on the main the pressure at the hose nozzles was so reduced that the streams could be thrown only a very short distance. The water supply made available by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, under pump pressure from the river, was not of itself sufficient to meet the needs of the fire fighters.

To meet such conditions as inadequate water pressure impose when it is necessary to play a number of lines of hose on a fire in any section of the city, and in the hilltop sections where the water pressure is always low, the City Council has made the very prudent provision for the addition of a pumper to the fire fighting equipment.

It is distressingly unfortunate that this machine was not available at the Sligo fire. Its use upon that occasion might have made it possible to check the fire in time to save a considerable part of the plant from destruction notwithstanding the delay at the railroad crossing.

With City Council having already acted to meet the emergency of low water pressure, and the deplorable loss at Sligo being so fresh in the public mind it goes without saying that there will be no further delay in establishing a permanent fire station on the East Side in which to house sufficient apparatus to give adequate protection to property of all kinds wherever located.

This may be something like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, but it is believed there is now such unanimity of opinion as to the false economy and the dangerous risk involved in centering the fire apparatus on the West Side that the policy will be changed without further argument or discussion.

ATTENDANCE OF GUARDSMEN AT DRILLS.

Although National Guardsmen have generally been aware that non-attendance at drills subjected them to arrest there has been so little disposition on the part of officers to enforce the regulation as to cause the impression that it is no longer of effect.

The United States authorities, under whom all guardsmen are now placed by the existing laws affecting the organized militia, are finding that irregular attendance at drills is impairing the efficiency of the National Guard of all states. To remedy this orders have been issued to cause arrests to be made in all cases where there is a persistent refusal to attend drills. Under this order commanders of guard units will have no choice but to comply or subject themselves to the penalty for disobedience. That being the situation guardsmen will avoid embarrassment and possibly expense for themselves by being regular in their attendance at drills.

This is less hardship than several years ago. Means of transportation are available in all sections by which guardsmen residing at a distance from the armories can go to and from drill. Further, each guardsmen is paid for attending drills. Before this regulation became effective it was a real hardship on some guardsmen to report for drills. Now, absence will be the cause of inconvenience.

The common impression being that many denizens of the County Capital are much occupied in turning night into day, it is suggested that they have greater need of night saving than they have of daylight saving.

Most men urge—some even demand—the saving of every possible expense in the conduct of their households, but how many of them who favor daylight saving by moving the clock ahead, realize they are requiring "mother" to expend her energy by adding another hour to her already long day of wearying toil and anxiety?

If an increased tax could be laid on the long-winded talker there might be little or no objection to a raise in the rates for long-distance talking by telephone.

Abe Martin

Dyspepsia ll work wonders but a feller ought t be a good all around failure t be what we'd call a fancy cynic.

We recall when th doctor with th longest an widest whiskers got th business. Sometimes they'd git caught in his saw or tickle a wound but he cleaned up th dough.

Some folks are all right after we spend a lot time on em but there's too many other things t cultivate besides people.

We used know where t locate a feller but t'day we have t begin at th livery stable an look all over town an maybe end in society.

Romance treats out at th altar.

Th showcase envelope is a purty nifty invention but we don't believe they're opened as quick as th other kind.

Who remembers th stoved up livery horse that used t' hop on three legs th first few miles?

Nothin succeeds without a boss an say what we please th grouchier he is th better it seems succeed.

If you're harborin a droopin mustache don't git that jelled soup is a new invention.

Women don't have t be hot nearly die with their boots on.

Referrin again th ole time doctors an whiskers Doc Mopps tells us that one winter ther wuz such a demand on him that he had cut his beard off t git a little rest.

What dandy parkin places we see when we hain't got a car.

Easy come easy goes is an ol sayin but hard earned money seems t have th best wings after all.

Times are so good that th corner o th postoffice buildin looks like it wuz painted yesterday.

Fortune smiles on some folks an it's no wonder.

If th rich lived as well as th folks who run in debt wouldn't business be great?

Much Ado About McAdoo

Saturday Evening Post

Mr McAdoo is now a private citizen and he will, granting a continuance of his customary good health, continue to adorn other than official circles for many years to come. This seems certain in spite of the fact that his passport to consideration at the New York convention was visaed by his admirers assembled in solemn session.

It may be hard on Mr McAdoo, it may be unjust to Mr McAdoo but the rank and file—and they are the boys who pick presidents when it comes to the final picking—have apparently decided that Mr McAdoo shall be permitted to continue in the peaceful and profitable practice of the law. No one has questioned Mr. McAdoo's right to accept a retainer from Mr Doheny; no one has questioned his statement that he had no connection with the oil leases, but after all the tangibles have been checked up, there are certain intangibles that the country instinctively looks for in its presidents.

If Mr Davis is not considered eligible for the Democratic nomination by many politicians—and neither his great ability nor his reputation is questioned—because he has been retained by Morgan, it is hard to see how McAdoo can qualify with a Doheny retainer, even though he has relinquished it since the Teapot Dome-Elk Hills affair became public property. One is quite at a loss to understand in what respect Doheny money sanctifies a candidate and Morgan money damns one.

There is really no reason for all this discussion about Mr McAdoo's chances. There is small disposition, except on the part of some politicians to urge him to come forth from his retirement. One may accept his explanations at par, and still feel that he is a presidential impossibility.

GIVING EXPRESSION TO SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Chamber of Commerce in expressing sincere regret at the destruction by fire of the Sligo plant and tendering its constructive assistance to aid in meeting the unfortunate situation speaks "for the people of the city and the community generally."

While there has never been lacking an appreciation of the value of this enterprise in the commercial and industrial life of the city as a means for providing employment to a large number of skilled workmen who have been a highly acceptable addition to the population and liberal patrons of our business establishments, the importance of Sligo has been doubly emphasized by the misfortune which has befallen it.

To show our willingness to extend every possible form of aid and encouragement to the ownership of the plant under the circumstances is the least we can do as evidence of our neighborliness. This having been done by the Chamber of Commerce, through the letter of President Kepner to the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company citizens will accept this action as having been taken on their behalf and will give very hearty approval to the sentiments expressed by Mr Kepner.

The announcement that the Chamber of Commerce will back the movement to have the City Council exempt the Sligo property from taxes for a period of five years, is giving form and expression to a suggestion that has been offered by a number of citizens who have been considering ways and means whereby the municipality, acting for the citizens collectively can do something definite and concrete toward helping meet the situation.

The fact that the Sligo mill during the course of its early history has been subjected to a series of misfortunes and that the present ownership and management had made gratifying progress toward placing it upon a substantial basis has aroused an interest in the undertaking which has heretofore been lacking. That this interest has been made still more active and real by the latest and most deplorable of all the distresses which have overtaken the mill shows the people to be in entire accord on any proposition that may be made to assure the re-habilitation of the property and its continuance as the city's most important industry.

Very cordial approbation will therefore be given the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce and all other organizations which in the same temper and spirit place themselves on record as being willing and desirous of doing their utmost to enable the Sligo mill to rise from its ashes and to attain still larger proportions and importance as a going enterprise.

THE COUNTY SCOUT COUNCIL.

The county council plan for the administration of Scouting seems to offer just what is needed in order to give this movement the stability and system which are essential to lasting success and permanence.

It has been demonstrated in every line of activity that in order to obtain the best results the entire time and practically all of the energy of one or more persons must be applied same as in the conduct of a business undertaking of any kind.

With the increasing demands that are being made upon men it is too much to ask or expect that they will voluntarily assume the obligations and responsibilities which are required of a person serving as a Scout executive. The central idea of the county council plan is to organize Scouting as a business proposition and place a competent and experienced man in charge and hold him responsible for results. He is of course to be paid a salary commensurate with the requirements of the office he holds.

The adoption of the plan does not mean that persons in the several communities who have been interested in Scouting are to be relieved of all thought or care as to its progress and growth or that they are to be eliminated from the proposition. Representative men in each community will be selected to form the county council the functions of which will be somewhat similar to a board of directors in a corporation. In cooperation with the paid staff the council members will constitute the administrative body through which all Scouting activities in the county will be directed and supervised in a thorough going and systematic manner and according to methods and standards which experience has proven to be the best assurance of success.

The county council plan ought, therefore, and doubtless will appeal to all friends of Scouting in Fayette county as so decided an improvement over the old plan of local councils, which in many cases did not function at all, that it will be adopted with enthusiasm and thus give a new impetus to Scouting in this section of the state.

COUNTRY TRADE AND PARKING REGULATIONS.

The objection of the country people to the parking regulations in Connellsville, as set forth in a communication to The Courier on Saturday was not in the nature of critical fault finding nor was it a "knock" against the municipality or its merchants. It was a temperate, plain and frank statement of some of the inconveniences the farmers encounter when they drive into town in their cars and find difficulty in locating a permissible parking place.

While the complaint is recognition of the fact common to all centers of population, that the increase in the number of automobiles is creating a most perplexing problem with respect to providing parking facilities, it presents a matter of such serious import to Connellsville that very careful consideration ought to be given to the defects the country people find in our existing parking regulations.

If these rules and their application are tending as the contributor to The Courier stated to cause a drift of country trade from Connellsville to Monongahela river towns, where the greatest effort is made to accommodate all the rural people, and parking in their cities is a pleasure," it certainly behooves the authorities in Connellsville to strive very earnestly to do something that will not only prevent a continuance of the condition noted but operate to turn the drift of trade toward Connellsville—the logical center of this section of the county.

Among the people of the country there is the natural inclination resulting from the habits of the years preceding the advent of the automobile, to trade with Connellsville merchants. Having been given fair treatment here they prefer to continue the pleasant relations heretofore existing. They cannot be expected to do so if upon the occasion of their visits to the city, they are obliged to suffer vexatious annoyances with respect to parking their cars.

Working out new regulations that will protect the interests of all parties is admittedly a difficult problem, but it ought not to be impossible of solution if gone into with that thoroughness its importance demands and with the thought always in mind that Connellsville should strive as a gladly welcoming host to all visiting automobilists.

If any preferences are to be shown automobile owners in the matter of parking they should be accorded visitors, especially those who come into the city to patronize our business establishments. Making guests welcome is the first rule of hospitality.

Pepper Sounds A Keynote

Philadelphia Ledger.

To Senator Pepper was assigned the task of sounding the keynote for the Maine Republicans. His address at Portland will therefore command the attention of the Nation as a forecast of the lines along which the Republicans will carry on the campaign. Perhaps it is even an indication of what is going to be the mind of President Coolidge. For the unequivocal acceptance of the Coolidge leadership by the Pennsylvania Senator and his pointed reference to the President's message of last December as the chart by which the Republicans in Congress might steer their course will have an added significance over and above that given to the utterance by the time and place of its delivery.

The Senator was wise in refusing to underrate the gravity of the situation at Washington. Without seeking to evade the responsibility of his own party for gross maladministration he was definite in fixing upon the Senate Democrats the blame for the possibility of a third party which confronts the country. For, while he did not say so in as many words his thought was that the mud gunners have been spattered by their own missiles. Their maneuvers have already done their own party far more harm than they have done to the Republicans. They have overreached themselves and the universal reaction is one of disgust and fatigue. Having forfeited public confidence, they stand today before the country without a leader and with no policy excepting one of destructive criticism, no course save the obstruction of progress.

In stressing this phase of the situation Senator Pepper pointed out that the Democratic attacks were directed against the dead not the living and that in putting undue emphasis on accusations in which a modicum truth is obscured by a mass of fiction they displayed their own insincerity. His tribute to President Harding was generous and kindly without condoning his mistakes and errors of judgment. These he said ought not to be allowed to obliterate a long catalogue of notable achievements.

It is to the constructive passages in a keynote address however that the people will turn for guidance. In his respect Senator Pepper voiced the prevailing sentiment of Republicans everywhere in his unqualified indorsement of President Coolidge's message of last December and his cordial acceptance of the President as the national leader whose soundness and candor the people could trust. Although not a party platform that message may well serve for one inspiring the Republicans in Congress with new courage and determination.

To make use of some of the sites that are ought as sites for in [illegible] side fire station [illegible] will serve well [illegible] to remove some unsightly sights.

Reports of church finances and the results of fund raising campaigns are an encouraging sign of increasing interest in religious and educational activities.

There is no doubt about the taxpayers being willing to warm up to a proposition to issue bonds for building an East Side fire station. In fact they much prefer this to being scorched by fire.

It is no longer a question of the people of wanting a fire station on the East Side. It is simply a matter of selecting a site and building it.

Ex-Attorney Daugherty displays some disinclination to having his somewhat raw wounds subjected to a Pepper treatment.

The public is gradually recovering from the shock resulting from the inadvertent admission of a witness before the Senate oil smelling committee that the virtuous and frugal Democratic National Committee got $75,000 of Doheny's money.

Although an East Side fire station is a burning question reaching a decision on it ought not to cause heat.

Exonerating the Sligo property from taxes for five years would involve no danger that the action would get into the same class as preferring "ex" to the name of Cabinet officers in Washington.

Lincoln's recommendation of a certain book is recalled by the primary results in Wisconsin. If LaFollette is the kind of a Presidential candidate the Wolverines like LaFollette is a candidate they will like.

If there is any virtue in names the new attorney general ought to be a hard proposition for the malefactors to run up against.

After the way he fooled us yesterday will have to take with a grain of salt the assurance of the weatherman that after today it will be fair and warmer.

There is a very well defined impression that the "day-light savers" are trying to play April Fool with themselves.

Two "Follies" at Same Time.

Boston Transcript.

F Ziegfeld is going to continue his 'Follies' in New York through the summer in spite of the sharp competition of the Democratic convention.

Why Dad's Disgruntled.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's the matter now Grumps?" "Aw, my daughter is wearing knickerbockers and my son is taking a girl's part in the college play."

The Important Matter.

West Plains, Mo Journal.

The question of whether a hen sits or sets is not nearly as important as whether she lays or lies when she cackles.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

[illegible] fully recovered from the [illegible] fire of two [illegible] the [illegible] have been [illegible]

[illegible] the Ellis [illegible] Main street [illegible] considered [illegible]

[illegible] attempting [illegible] run on [illegible]

[illegible] Connellsville Coke [illegible] per ton in the [illegible]

[illegible] elected [illegible] McCaleb [illegible] treasurer [illegible] McShane [illegible] board [illegible]

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1894.

[illegible] report of the Connellsville [illegible] week ending [illegible] a total of [illegible] of which [illegible] production of [illegible] week aggregated [illegible]

[illegible] strike [illegible] workers [illegible] No serious effects [illegible] however [illegible] coke [illegible] coming.

[illegible] as follows: [illegible] foundry coke [illegible] crushed coke [illegible]

The strike of [illegible] workers appears [illegible] are returning [illegible] various plants and [illegible] the first days [illegible] The only disorder [illegible] Youngstown works by a mob of [illegible] adopted resolutions [illegible]

[illegible] Pidley, chief engineer of the H. C. Frick Coke Company who was killed [illegible] Davidson, is buried from the Presbyterian Church.

Another flare back of the Pittsburg street paving makes its appearance in the shape of [illegible] protest against the [illegible] which a portion [illegible] of the squares among the property owners in [illegible] block. Those affected declare they will not pay.

[illegible] are unseasonable [illegible] combining with [illegible] to make life miserable. [illegible] fall in town and [illegible] country districts.

Fifteen [illegible] from Coxey's [illegible] and [illegible] at Uniontown [illegible] Carl Browne are given a great reception. The army seems [illegible] composed of well-behaved [illegible] generous donations [illegible]

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

The [illegible] report of the Connellsville [illegible] week ending Saturday [illegible] a total of 29,25[illegible] ovens in [illegible] of which 22,712 are [illegible] production [illegible] 2,084 tons [illegible] week aggregated [illegible]481 tons.

Coke shipment [illegible] booming [illegible] have averaged [illegible] from the Connellsville [illegible] supply has [illegible] predicted [illegible] exceeded.

Foundry coke is bringing from $2 to $2.[illegible]

[illegible] between the [illegible] & [illegible] Company and the [illegible] over the announced [illegible] per cent cut in wages [illegible] the men agree [illegible] reduction.

[illegible] of snow is reported in [illegible] the vicinity of [illegible]

[illegible] the paving of South [illegible] Fourth Ward is begun.

[illegible] of New Haven is killed and [illegible] injured when a trolley car coming [illegible] the Greenwood hill jumps the track and turns completely over.

The third class city movement is begun but instantly dropped when the learned solicitors discover that no steps in that direction can be taken until 1910 when the national census is taken.

Miss Alice Blanche Horner of Armand and John Albert Kessler of Connellsville are married by Rev M A Rigg.

After litigation lasting over 20 years the estate of James Wilkey of Dunbar [illegible] is settled.

Surveys designed to eliminate several bad curves between Connellsville and Dunbar are being made by the Pittsburg McKeesport & Connellsville Street Railway Company.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending April 4 shows a total of 3[illegible]648 ovens in the region of which 27[illegible] are in blast and 10[illegible] idle with a total estimated production of [illegible]320 tons.

Charles S. Cunningham, 53, dies at Dawson.

Mrs Mary McMahon, 84, formerly of Trotter, dies at Continental No. 2.

Twenty three of 4[illegible] members of the William F. Kurtz Post No 104 Grand Army of the Republic and Encampment No. 68 Union Veteran Legion celebrate Appomattox Day at a banquet in the Wells Building.

James Moore, Baltimore & Ohio engineer is scalded to death and his fireman A J McMullen is slightly injured in a freight wreck at Wheeling Junction. Both are residents of Connellsville.

The first annual arts exhibit of the Connellsville public schools opens in the lobby of the high school.

Elmer Nicholson and Elizabeth Visser, both of Connellsville, are granted a marriage license in Uniontown.

Miss Elizabeth Rankin Hetzel and H S Lancaster are quietly married by Rev R C Wolf.

An injunction is granted by court restraining Mrs. K. M Wallace from blocking the alley between her property on Main street and that of Henry Goldsmith.

Frank Feller of Rockwood and Miss Ella Poletts of Somerset go to the home of Rev C C Buckner, pastor of the Christian Church to be married. They found him in his working clothes busily engaged in unpacking his household goods which he had just arrived from Chicago. They indicated they didn't object to his attire and in the midst of packing cases in the parlor of the parsonage the ceremony was performed with Mrs. Buckner as a witness.

Mrs Myrtle Worthington, 24, is found dead in her bed at her home at the Summit by her husband, Fred Worthington, when he goes to bid her goodbye before leaving for work.

Max Flote is confined to his home with blood poisoning in the leg.

Charles Ha[illegible], a West Penn conductor on the [illegible] division, is robbed of $8 by a pickpocket.

Roy Horton, six years old son of Mr and Mrs H. Horton is struck by the automobile of C D Anderson and suffers a fractured skull. He dies at the South Side Hospital.

Mrs [illegible] Robbins Reager, 82, dies.

Joseph Hyner is named city sealer of weights and measures.

J. M. Laddock is re-elected chief of the paid fire department.

A COUNTY SCOUT COUNCIL PLANNED BY STATE OFFICIAL

Dr. Mitchell Explains Advantages and Benefits of Paid Supervision.

SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY

Sought to Insure Success of Campaign To Put Movement Across; Meeting of Local People April 24 Preliminary to Organization in Uniontown.

If the object of the visit of Dr. Alexander Mitchell, regional scout executive of the district embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, to Fayette county is achieved, the method of administering Scouting in the county will be changed by the elimination of the local scout councils and the creation of a county council instead.

The plans, purposes and advantages of the county council were outlined last evening when Dr. Mitchell met the officers, directors and the Underprivileged Child Committee of the Kiwanis Club.

In brief, the plan is to create in each town in the county where Scout troops have been organized, a community movement in behalf of Scouting, the object of which would be to raise a budget with which to provide for the expense incident to establishing and maintaining a central organization having full charge of and responsibility for the conduct of Scouting in the county.

Local organizations like the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, the Knights of Columbus, Elks and other fraternal organizations are to be invited to get together for the purpose of giving impetus to the movement with a view to arranging a county-wide campaign to put the plan across.

Dr. Mitchell had previously visited Uniontown, Brownsville, Masontown and Point Marion where Scout troops are in existence, and had secured the consent of local people in each of these places to meet in Uniontown on Thursday evening, May 1 to take definite action with a view to launching the county council movement.

Last night Dr. Mitchell urged that Connellsville be represented at this meeting. Following his talk it was decided that preliminary to the Uniontown meeting one to be held in Connellsville in order that the scope and details of the plan might be outlined to a larger number of persons than were present last night. To this end President Banks B. Brown and Secretary A. B. Norton of the Kiwanis Club will extend an invitation to the Rotary Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Moose, the Eagles and other orders and organizations in the city to send representatives to a meeting to be held in the Kiwanis Club rooms on Thursday evening, April 24.

Dr. Mitchell cannot himself be present at this meeting but he will make arrangements to have a Scout official attend who is familiar with the operation of the county council plan to explain its features and benefits. This meeting will arrange for representation at the meeting in Uniontown a week later when Dr. Mitchell himself will be present.

Dr. Mitchell explained that under the county council plan there would be a paid executive with a stenographer established in an office in Uniontown. Four part-time field men would be employed. Through this organization all the troops of the county would be brought under direct supervision and constant contact maintained between the executive and the troops. A central summer camp would be established and the troops assigned to it in turn. Competent instructors in all Scout activities would be in charge and complete check would at all times be kept on individual Scouts and Scoutmasters.

The cost of the county council plan for the first year was estimated by Dr. Mitchell at $8,200. This budget would be allocated to the several towns having Scout troops on the basis of population. The fund would be raised by a campaign similar to that by which the Red Cross and Salvation Army funds are raised.

Considerable progress has been made in establishing county councils, Dr. Mitchell said, with very gratifying success. Scouting is thus given a substantial basis of operation and it is kept constantly under the supervision of the regional officials. The experience in every instance has been that the number of Scouts has very largely increased and all uncertainty about maintaining the organizations has been eliminated.

DICKERSON RUN MAN STRICKEN

Joseph Kinnick, 41 years of age, of Vanderbilt, suffered a stroke yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock while at work at the Dickerson Run car shops, where he is employed as janitor. Dr. J. H. Hazlett was summoned and Kinnick was removed to the Connellsville State Hospital where his condition was regarded as not serious.

Kinnick has been in the employ of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company for a number of years.

At Work on Big Road Contract

A force of men and an equipment [illegible] steam shovels has commenced [illegible] on a contract for a section of William Penn highway in the [illegible] of Delmont, Westmoreland [illegible]

[illegible] contract was awarded to [illegible] & Gallardi of Connellsville [illegible]mber.

R. E. M'CLINTOCK, B. & O. CONDUCTOR, CALLED BY DEATH

Following a several weeks' illness of heart trouble, Robert E. McClintock, 42 years old, well-known Baltimore & Ohio railroad conductor, died Friday night at 6:45 o'clock at his home, 514 East Crawford avenue. He had been confined to his bed for two weeks. He was born near West Newton, in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, a son of the late Robert and Charlotte Burgess McClintock. He entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company about 26 years ago and was a conductor on the Pittsburg Division, running on fast freights between Connellsville and New Castle of late years. He was married to Miss Sadie A. Malone of West Newton, August 18, 1904 and in 1906 they moved from West Newton to Connellsville.

Mr. McClintock was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, of the Men's Bible Class of the Sunday School and of the Order of Railroad Conductors. Besides his wife he is survived by eight children, Emmett, Walter, Raymond, Calvin, Florence, Ralph, Paul and Ethel, all at home and the following brothers and sisters: William of West Newton, Charles of Connellsville, Duella McClintock and Mrs. Cynthia Penney, both of Bradock, Mrs. Florence Harencame of Monessen, Mrs. Aletha McKelvey and Miss Sada C. McClintock, both of Pittsburg.

LIBERTY MAN LYING ON TROLLEY TRACK; CAR CRUSHES SKULL

Amzi I. King, 50 years of age, was killed instantly Thursday at 8:15 o'clock when he was run over by a West Penn street car near Liberty. He was employed by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad at Dickerson Run as boilermaker helper. He lived at Liberty.

The street car was making its hourly run to Dickerson Run, and on rounding a sharp curve at moderate speed near Liberty the motorman saw King lying across the track. Before he could bring the car to a halt the wheels had passed over the body, crushing the skull. The car was in charge of Motorman T. V. Leasure and Conductor H. A. Reager, extra men.

The body of the man was brought to Connellsville and taken to the funeral parlors of C. C. Mitchell, where it was prepared for burial.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Cochran Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Dawson.

JOSEPH ARNOLD DIES WHILE AT WORK IN YARD

Joseph Arnold, 76 years old, father of Mrs. Watson Trump of Painter street, South Connellsville, with whom he made his home, died suddenly this morning from a stroke of apoplexy while working in the yard of the home. He was transplanting young trees when he fell dead. He had lived at his daughter's home for the past three years. He had previously lived in the vicinity of Morgantown, W. Va.

In addition to Mrs. Trump other surviving daughters are Mrs. L. P. Hoover of Trump avenue and Mrs. Clarence Blaney of Greensboro. One brother, Jesse Arnold of Kingwood, also survives.

o'clock.

Vanderbilt Man Inherits Fortune

Mitchell West of Vanderbilt has received word from Kansas City, Mo., of his inheritance of a $22,000 estate according to a will of his uncle, Benjamin West, of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. West will leave for Kansas City some time during the summer.

Troopers Seize Big Booze Plant

PITTSBURG, April 3.—State troopers from Greensburg today descended on a farm near Wilkinsburg seized 225 gallons of moonshine, 107 barrels of mash, 200 gallon glass jugs and two large stills, according to reports here.

Fred Mack, owner of the farm was arrested.

Pensions for Mount Pleasant Veterans

MOUNT PLEASANT, April 4.—Pensions have [illegible]nted to Mount Pleasant veter[illegible] follows:

Dorsey R. Morrison $24 a month from December 19, 1923.

Daniel M Stevens, $72 a month from January 12, 1921.

Somerset Postmaster Ill.

SOMERSET, April 3.—Postmaster J. Watson Frease is in a critical condition at the Community hospital, suffering from a peculiar, although well-defined. Technically Postmaster Frease is afflicted with hemophilia, a condition where the blood refuses to clot, characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage.

Boy Born on April 1.

Word has been received from Barnesville, Md., that a 10-pound baby boy was born on April 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carlisle of that place. Before her marriage Mrs. Carlisle was Miss Helen Colbert of Dickerson Run.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923.

TO EASTERN POINTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pitts'bg (9)	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
		ORIGINATING DISTRICT		
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$3.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	2.74	2.58	2.43	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	3.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.62	3.47	3.32	3.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.73	2.58	2.43	2.33
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.32
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	3.14	2.99	2.84	2.74
Harsimus Cove	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Canton, Balto., local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Balto., export	2.65	2.50	2.36	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George, Float Bridge	3.24	3.24		
Arlington and St. George Piers	2.99	2.99		
Philadelphia, P. & R., within Capes	2.84	2.84		
Philadelphia P. & R., without Capes	2.57	2.57		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, within Capes	2.34	2.34		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, without Capes	2.50	2.50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.76 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Suterville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg Group (1)	ORIGINATING DISTRICT. Upper C'ville (3)	Lower C'ville (2)
Canton, O.	$1.53	$1.65	$1.66
Chicago, Ill.	2.05	2.09	2.09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	1.20	1.99
Columbus, O.	1.89	1.95	1.89
Detroit, Mich.	2.53	2.58	2.58
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.33	2.39	2.39
Youngstown, O.	1.34	1.42	1.42
Lake Ports	1.66	1.72	1.72
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS:			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2.39

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio; Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

I. O. O. F. Officers Are Installed at Confluence Lodge

CONFLUENCE, April 7.—John P. Smith, of Meyersdale, district deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the southern district of Somerset county, was here Friday evening and installed the following officers in the local lodge:

Past grand, Ray Knight; noble grand, William Reckner; vice-grand, S. A. Crawford; secretary, G. A. Frantz; treasurer, Lawrence Kurtz; chaplain, Rev. L. H. Powell; warden, Ross Lancaster; conductor, Charles Linderman; right supporter to noble grand, J. L. Burnworth; left supporter, C. C. Shaffer; inside guardian, H. P. Burnworth; outside guardian, Frank Burnworth; right supporter to vice-grand, Lloyd Hyatt; left supporter, Ray Hyatt; right scene supporter, Ralph Wilson, left scene, M. S. Gobrecht, trustee, M. E. Goller; representative to grand lodge, G. F. Frazer. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition, with 19 new members being accepted. About 45 members attended the meeting Friday.

Almost 500,000 'Phones in Pa.

The three largest cities in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Scranton, have a total of 456,106 telephones or more than any country outside the United States, except Great Britain and Germany.

West Penn Family Grows.

Announcement is made of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Cupp of Uniontown. The father is a West Penn motorman.

Grim Reaper

ROBERT ROACHE.

A stroke of apoplexy was fatal to Robert Roache, 71 years of age, who died suddenly Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of his grandson, Paul DeTemple in North Pittsburg street. He was born at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., February 21, 1853, and had been a plasterer for half a century. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. G. B. DeHaven, of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Harry Shaw, Mrs. Ambrose A. Soisson, of South Connellsville, and Mrs. J. H. DeTemple of Connellsville. One son, Charles Roache of Monessen, eight grandchildren and five greatgrandchildren also survive. The body was removed to W. A. McNanamy's funeral parlors where it was prepared for burial, and then taken to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ambrose A. Soisson of South Connellsville.

Funeral services will be held there

MISS VERONICA DRISCOLL.

Miss Veronica Driscoll, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Driscoll of East End, Connellsville, died Monday in St. Joseph Hospital, Pittsburg, following an illness of pleurisy. Her death was unexpected as her condition had not been considered serious. The body was to be brought here this afternoon and taken to the home. Miss Driscoll had been employed in Pittsburg for the past several years. In addition to her mother she is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Norbert of Monessen, Julian, [illegible] Katherine and Louis, all of Pittsburg; and Patricia at home.

JOHN DIXON ROLAND.

John Dixon Roland, 32 years of [illegible] Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Roland of Trotter. He had never fully recovered from an attack of influenza and had been confined to his bed for the past two weeks. Deceased was a life-long resident of Dunbar township and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was unmarried and until a month ago he was a truck driver for the Dunbar township road supervisors. Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers, Frank, of Brookvale, [illegible] of New Kensington and one sister, Mrs. George Levergood of Dawson.

MRS. CAROLINE MARTRANO.

Mrs. Caroline Martrano, 92 years old, died suddenly at the home of her son, Vincent Martrano, in the West Side, Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock. She was born in Italy and had lived in Connellsville for the past 35 years. Her husband has been dead for 45 years. She is survived by two sons, Vincent and Michael, eight grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren, all of Connellsville. Mrs. Martrano had been in apparently good health up to her death.

ROSS L. ESSINGTON.

Ross L. Essington, 45 years of age, died at his home at Perryopolis Sunday at 8.30 o'clock of heart trouble. He was the son of the late James and Martha Wolfe Essington of Jefferson Township. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Stella Piersol of Perryopolis, two sons, Joseph and J. C. at home, and three sisters, Mrs. Nora Garee of Morgantown, W. Va.; Mrs. John Jennings of Monessen and Miss Lela Essington of Uniontown.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTSON.

MEYERSDALE, April 7—Mrs. Margaret Ann Robertson, 78 years, nine months, 14 days old, died April 4 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clinton Bowman at Boynton, following an illness of several weeks which developed into pneumonia. Besides her husband she is survived by six sons and three daughters, three brothers, 40 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren. She was a member of the Christian Church of Salisbury.

MARY FRANCES CLARK.

MEYERSDALE, April 7. — Mary Frances Clark died at her home in Salisbury April 3, aged 66 years, four months and five days. She was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, and of the Pythian Sisters.

SAMUEL WARMAN.

Samuel Warman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warman, of Brownsville, died Saturday morning in Indianapolis, Ind. He was a member of the 11th Infantry of the United States Army.

W. K. EVANS

MOUNT PLEASANT, April 4.—W. K. Evans, 74 years old died Wednesday at his home in Hempfield township. He was a brother of Charles Evans of near Mount Pleasant.

MRS SARAH C HOSTETLER

Mrs Sarah C Hostetler, widow of George Hostetler, died Thursday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs Ray Barber at McClellandtown. She was 78 years old and was born near Somerset. Her parents came to Fayette county when she was 12 years of age and located on the Elias Parshall farm now owned by P. R. Weltner. Virtually all her life was spent within one half mile of this location. She was a member of the McClellandtown Presbyterian Church for 55 years. Besides her daughter she is survived by one son, one sister, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

FRANK B STAIRS

MOUNT PLEASANT, April 4.—Frank B. S[illegible]s, 71 years old formerly of [illegible]burg, died Thursday night at his home in East Smithfield street. He is survived by two sons, Dempsey U. Stairs of Mount Pleasant and Adam M. Stairs of Acme, two daughters, Mrs. E. L. Witt of Mount Pleasant and Mrs. Charles Kirmy of Pittsburg; 10 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

MISS LILLIE E. HYATT.

Miss Lillie E. Hyatt, 21 years seven months and 21 days old, a daughter of the late Harvey Hyatt of Stewart township, died yesterday morning at the home. A number of brothers and sisters survive.

CALVIN F. INKS.

Calvin F. Inks, 71 years old, died Thursday at his home in Uniontown. He was born at Farmington, a son of George W. and Susan Wenner Inks and had resided in Uniontown virtually all his life. On May 13, 188[illegible], his 25th birthday anniversary, he was married to Carrie Gould who with the following children survive: Harriet M., Alva D. Belle, William F. A., Gilbert and Goldie Inks Campbell. He is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: George G., of Tacoma, Wash.; Alex of Pottstown, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Stickel, Hopwood; Mrs. Rachel Kincel, Lemont Furnace, and Mrs. Eliza Jane Connors of Uniontown.

MRS. DAVID SLEASMAN.

SOMERSET, April 2.—The funeral service for Mrs. Mary Sleasman, 30 years old of Bakersville, was held Tuesday morning at the United Brethren Church at Sculton. Besides her husband, David Sleasman, she is survived by five small children and her mother, Mrs. Ida Trinkey.

E. B. MORRISON.

Mrs. Mary B. Blair of Crawford avenue, West Side, received word of the sudden death of her brother-in-law, E. B. Morrison of McKeesport and well-known in Connellsville, Tuesday morning in the McKeesport Hospital. Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Rose Blough, who was born and reared in Connellsville. She is a sister of Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Ida P[illegible] of Scottdale, formerly of Connellsville. Mrs. [illegible] Mr. L. L. Leapline, a niece of Mrs. Morrison, will go to McKeesport tomorrow morning to attend the funeral.

ALEXANDER M. VOIT

[illegible] Lorraine Hotel, East End, Pi[illegible]—Alexander M. Voit, 70 years old of [illegible]burg, trust officer of the Workingmans Saving Bank and Trust Company, died Monday in the Pittsburg Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Voigt, the son of Louis H. and Amanda Miller Voigt, was born at Mount Pleasant, and located in Pittsburg at an early age with his parents. He entered the produce commission business with his father in the firm of Voigt, Mahood & Co., which later became the A. M. Voigt Company. When his father died, Mr. Voigt organized the Grocers Supply and Storage Company. He was proprietor of the Mount Chateau Inn on the Cheat River, West Virginia. He was a member of the Dallas Lodge No. 508 F. & A. M., Tancred Commandery No. 48, Pennsylvania Consistory Syria Temple and the Grace Reformed Church. Mr. Voit leaves his wife, two daughters, Mrs. George S. Proctor and Mrs. Frank J. St. Clair, two sons, L. L. and Harold A. Voit, two sisters, Mrs. J. E. Ash and Mrs. Richard Floyd; six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

MRS ISABELL PHILLIPPI.

ROCKWOOD, April 2.—The funeral service for Mrs. Isabel Phillippi, 83 years old, who died Sunday at her home at Laurel Siding about four miles from Rockwood, was held yesterday afternoon at the Laurel Lutheran church. She is survived by three children, Jerry, John and Ephriam Phillippi.

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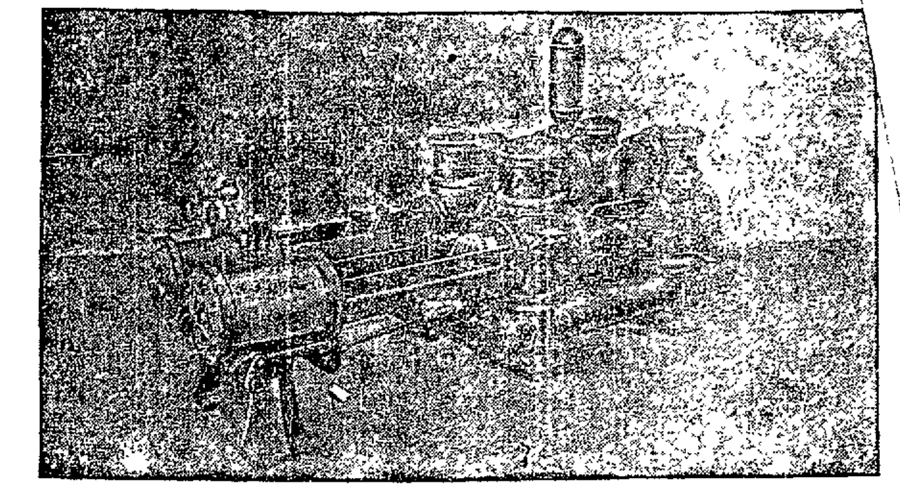

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

PERRYOWNSHIP WINS ANOTHER IN DEBATE UP CONTESTS

James Swartz First in Select Oration Competition at South Brownsville.

TAKES SILVER TROPHY

James Swartz, representing Perry Township High School, took first honors in the "select oration" contest Monday evening at the South Brownsville High School, conducted by the Fayette County Directors Association. Robert Lockridge of Redstone Township High School copping second honors and Charles Artner of Lochchance, third.

The I. C. Sutton silver loving cup, handsomest cup with the exception of the debating cup, was the prize for first honors, while second and third honors won silver and bronze medals.

Other contestants who participated were Highland Castle of German Township High School, Bradness Cordroy of Point Marion, Wilbur Bowman of South Brownsville and Joseph Wells of Belle Vernon. This was the first contest that the boys "monopolized," not a single girl participating.

Wilbur McQuade, principal of the South Brownsville High School, acted as chairman. The judges were three faculty members of the Monongahela City High School.

J. Buell Snyder, secretary of the Fayette County Directors Association, gave a short address explaining "The Part Literary Work Plays in Worldly Activities," showing that interest is increasing in literary work. Last year the contests were held at Uniontown and were attended by 400, while this year over 450 attended the contest at Perryopolis, 350 at McClellandtown and 350 Monday evening at South Brownsville.

The South Brownsville High School Orchestra played several selections. Miss Ethel Brown sang.

Point Marion High School and Redstone High School are scheduled to debate Monday evening, with the affirmative teams away from home. Six teams have entered the contest. North Union was eliminated. Perry Township and South Brownsville will have but negative teams. Dunbar Township, winner of the debating championship last year, recently eliminated North Union, and will meet the winner of the Point-Marion-Restone clash.

BESSIE CABLE IS LOSER IN $25,000 HEART BALM SUIT

GREENSBURG, April 1.—A nonsuit was ordered by Judge Charles D. Copeland shortly after noon yesterday in the suit of Bessie Cable of Scottdale against Charles W. King, also of Scottdale, after attorneys for Mr. King had asked the court to make such an order. Mrs. Cable had brought suit for $25,000, alleging breach of promise. Miss Cable was the chief witness called and after she had told her side of the case, she was cross-examined by the defense. A motion was then made for a non-suit which was granted.

"He (King) promised to marry me the latter part of January, 1923, but he failed to keep his promise," were among the allegations made by Miss Cable on the witness stand.

She told the court and jury that she had been married to John A. Lind in 1914 and that they had one child by their marriage.

It was in 1922 that King, according to Miss Cable's testimony, persuaded her to get a divorce from her husband which was granted on December 21, 1922. The witness stated that after the divorce King made three trips to the house and it was then that he plighted his troth. They were to be married on the first Monday following January 26 but she said that King suddenly ceased his attentions and finally didn't come back at all.

On and off Miss Cable said she had known the defendant "pretty well" for nine years. He had not paid court to her during her marriage to John A. Lind, she said, but had awaited until her divorce was granted.

Cross-examination in the case failed to shake Miss Cable materially from her story. She held to her statement that King had promised to marry her and she said that her friends had deserted her when the romance fell through.

King, the defendant, called first to the witness stand, stated that to the best of his knowledge he was worth between $20,000 and $25,000. He denied that his assets were over $100,000.

Mrs. Clara Fletcher, a witness, who said she lived in North Scottdale, had called at the Cable home one forenoon in January, 1923, and had seen King and Miss Cable "loving each other on the davenport." She said that King had exclaimedthat "Bessie and me are going to be married."

Highway Department Opens Bids on Roads

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Bids on 15 highway construction projects were opened Monday by officials of the Department of Highways. Contracts will be awarded after the bids have been studied.

The low bidder on 10,855 feet of Dunbar township roads, Fayette county, was A. G. Rohey of Elizabeth. His figure was $5,367.

On Fishing Trip.

S. C. Brooks of Somerset, formerly of Indian Head, has gone to his camp at Hammersley Fork, Clifton county, to fish.

PROTESTS FILED AGAINST INCREASE IN 'PHONE RATES

HARRISBURG, March 31. — Telephone subscribers are awaiting the announcement of the new tariff charges which Bell officials say are to become effective May 1. These revised rate schedules must be filed with the Public Service Commission 30 days before becoming effective and to comply with the law the new charges must be filed with the Commission today.

Under the rules of the commission each subscriber must receive notification of the increases to permit protests if desired. It is believed these notices will be sent out with the bills for April. For some weeks past employes in certain branches of the Bell system here have been working overtime and it is believed the revised rate schedules are being prepared by them.

Officials of the Bell Company here claim ignorance of the proposed changes which it is estimated will add between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 to revenues of the company annually. Separate rate schedules must be filed with the Public Service Commission for each central zone.

Although no inkling of the proposed changes in rates has been heard from the company officials, people throughout the state have started to send the commission letters protesting the increases and complaining of service. Others ask concerning filing of formal complaints.

Numerous rumors are afloat about the proposed changes, but none could be verified. It is reported that a flat increase of six per cent would be added to present rates, others claim toll charges would be raised while others say the business and residential rents would be advanced.

REV. PHILIP YATES IS SUMMONED BY GRIM REAPER

About five hundred persons attended the funeral service for Rev. Philip Yates, 66 years old, for the past seven years pastor of the Church of God of Ursina, held Sunday afternoon at the Church of God at Latrobe. Seventy-five automobiles were in the funeral procession. Rev. A. L. Thompson of Indian Head, assisted by Rev. R. N. Dillon of Mount Pleasant and Rev. E. W. Moyer, pastor of the South Side Church of God, Latrobe, officiated.

Rev. Yates died last Thursday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Smith of Mechesneytown of complication of diseases. He had been ill for more than four years. He was a life-long member of the Church of God and was instrumental in the establishment of that church at Latrobe. He was well known in Connellsville and the community of Obiopyle. In 1880 he was married to Miss Minna B. Kelly and to this union six children were born. Mrs. Yates died a number of years ago and in 1910 Rev. Yates married Anna Summy, who survives, together with two sons, C. C. Yates and D. W. Yates of Latrobe; two daughters, Mrs. A. M. Bates of Latrobe and Mrs. John Smith of Mechesneytown; one stepson, Frank Summy, of Akron, Ohio; 19 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren and two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Pittsburg and Mrs. John Watson of Greensburg.

ABRAHAM S. LOUCKS, SCOTTDALE CITIZEN, CALLED BY DEATH

SCOTTDALE, April 3.—Abraham S. Loucks, 85 years, 11 months and 20 days old, died at his home on North Chestnut street, Scottdale, Wednesday night. He was born April 10, 1838 on a farm where Scottdale now stands. He was the son of the late Martin and Nancy Loucks, who were among the earlier settlers of Westmoreland county. He is survived by the following children, Miss Maude Loucks, principal of the grade schools, Scottdale; Charles H., John S., Roy K., Miss Winifred and Mrs. W. S. Wiley, all of Scottdale, and Albert H. Loucks of Marion, Ind. He is survived also by nine grandchildren. He was a lifetime member of the Presbyterian Church and served as elder continuously for 50 years.

Funeral services will be held at the home Saturday, April 5, at 1 o'clock at the home followed by interment at the Middle Presbyterian Cemetery at Mount Pleasant township.

SEVEN SCHOOLS IN ORATORY MEET

GREENSBURG, April 3. — Seven high schools of the first class in Westmoreland county are enrolled in the national oratorical contest on the Constitution of the United States. They are Greensburg, Parnassus, Monessen, New Kensington, Norwin, Mount Pleasant and Vandergrift.

County Superintendent Wilmer G. Dugan will act as chairman of the county contest which will be held the night of April 25 in the high school here. A contest between the winners in Westmoreland and Fayette counties will be held in the same auditorium on May 2.

Transferred to Indiana.

Miss Mildred Foreman of Wheeler, who is employed as telephone operator by the Bell Telephone Company, will be transferred to Indianapolis, Ind. She has been connected in the local branch for the past year, coming here from Indianapolis, after being employed there more than one year. She resides with Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Merrill.

FIRE COMPLETELY DESTROYS PLANT OF LOCKHART IRON & STEEL COMPANY AT SLIGO

Loss Not Determined But Is Said to Be Not Under $150,000.

Two Hundred Forty Men Are Rendered Idle by the Disaster.

The plant of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Company, generally known as Sligo Mills, was practically destroyed by fire starting at noon Thursday.

All available firemen were hurried to the scene, the alarm being sounded several times to call out volunteers.

The flames spread rapidly through the structure, the wooden frame of which was quickly eaten through, allowing the roof and walls to fall.

The fire had its origin in the machine shop. According to a report made to Superintendent Porter Gillespie the men had just ceased work at noon and were sitting down to eat when they heard a report. One of them saw flames shooting from the fan at the blacksmith's forge and ran for the fire hose. When he returned the whole shop was on fire and the flames, blown by a wind coming from the south, were spreading into the main building. A telephone call was made for the fire department and another was sent to the Kiwanis Club rooms where Superintendent Gillespie had gone for lunch with the Rotary Club.

The fire truck was delayed by a train at the North Pittsburg street crossing and when it arrived the entire building seemed to be ablaze. Connections were made with four hydrants by the city firemen and two more lines were attached to a plug of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The Frick pressure was considerably greater than that on the city lines, although the water company said it had 145 pounds on the four-inch line. The coke company's water supply was secured directly from the Youghiogheny River, its pumps giving as much pressure as was necessary.

An explanation regarding the origin of the fire sets forth that when green coal is placed on a forge and then the fan closed down, the gas which forms from the coal is not forced out through the flue and consequently gathers and explodes, usually setting fire to the fan. This is believed to have been exactly what happened at the mill.

No one was injured. The men had plenty of time to leave the building. The nearest approach to an accident reported was when a wall fell on the west side where Frick firemen were working. J. W. Mitchell of this city, once a city fire chief, was on the nozzle. As the wall began to break a warning shout went up. He turned away but slipped. It seemed for a moment he would be caught but regaining his footing he scurried to safety.

Twenty-four furnaces, the entire number making up the plant, were in operation. Superintendent Gillespie said the output during the past two weeks has been greater than at any time during the history of the concern. On last night's trick 86,000 pounds of iron were turned out and an effort was being made today to beat this. It is expected a similar figure, if not a greater one, would have been attained.

Whether the furnaces were damaged or not is a matter of conjecture. The same holds true as to the machinery. Considerable of the apparatus in the machine shop will be of no further use, some of the men said, while there was no opinion advanced as to equipment in other parts of the mill. Some were of the belief that the furnaces were not greatly damaged unless punctured by falling beams or chimneys.

Nearly all the great smoke-stacks fell or were pulled down. Only a few of the shorter ones remain standing. In order to bring down the big ones acetylene torches were used to cut the stays.

The flames were still burning at 2:30 o'clock and all the streams of water were kept on the fire in order to completely extinguish it.

Two hundred and forty men are thrown out of work by the fire. This is a serious industrial blow, coming especially at a time when the Sligo mill, frequently a failure, was running more regularly and at greater capacity than ever in its history.

The mill was purchased about two years ago by its present owners. Since then considerable money has been expended on the plant and portions of the old buildings torn away, including the finishing mill. Iron turned out now is taken to Pittsburg to be finished. It was understood the company was contemplating extensions.

No estimate of the loss was made by Superintendent Gillespie. Officials of the company, from Pittsburg, sent word they would leave on an afternoon train for this city to look over the situation. It was believed the loss would run between $100,000 and $150,000, or more if the furnaces were damaged.

For a time it seemed that the houses on the east side of the plant would be fired by the heat from the burning building. These were kept dampened with water until the danger passed. The houses are occupied by employes of the company.

A number of men who work on the night trick were on the scene soon after it became known "Sligo" was burning. They will suffer from an enforced lay-off.

While no word was forthcoming from the company, the general belief is that the plant will be re-built. It has been a valuable asset since its purchase and this coupled with a steadily increasing output are believed to be factors that will favor a reconstruction.

A great crowd of spectators gathered and watched the plant consumed. Hundreds saw the majestic stacks fall, and once, when a steam line broke with a roar, the crowd, frightened, ran.

THREE TIMES THE POPULATION AT SCOTTDALE "Y"

Compilation Shows 18,822 Men, Women, Boys and Girls Enjoy Privileges.

POOL VERY POPULAR

SCOTTDALE, April 4.—During the season just closing 18,822 men, boys and girls enjoyed the various physical department features of the Y. M. C. A.

Some 750 from the high school played and practiced basketball during the season in the gymnasium.

The Community Bowling League, together with the Boys' Bowling League and those who enjoyed the alleys from time to time independent of any regular schedule totaled over 1,500 in attendance.

Games such as basketball, volleyball, handball and others boosted the total attending by 2,277.

"When we learn that over 5,000 men and boys enjoyed a swim in the pool it is not at all hard to appreciate the fact that this is a popular feature," was the comment of an official.

The regular gymnasium classes are a very important phase of Y. M. C. A. work, as it is there that the growing boy gets the properly directed exercise so needful in his development, at the same time imbibing unconsciously much of the spirit of true sportsmanship and right living and thinking.

That this feature is deservedly popular is evidenced by the fact that boys from 12 to 18 to the number of 3,870 attended during the past winter.

Those over 18 years old (seniors and business men) were present to the extent of 1,678.

The girls and women, who have special classes in the gym and pool each Wednesday, were interested to the extent of attending a total number of 3,696 times.

Plans are even now under way to make this organization even more efficient and to broaden its sphere of usefulness to the community, and we can hardly do less than by our good will encourage those who are working for this more than worth while phase of the communal life.

FORMER VANDERBILT MAN INHERITS BIG ESTATE IN ENGLAND

Edward Gazi of Detroit, formerly of Vanderbilt, is in London, England, where he is settling a large estate recently inherited, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gazi of Star Junction. When questioned, they were unable to tell from whom the inheritance came or the amount of the estate.

Mrs. Gazi said she had a brother in France from whom she had not received word for many years. Otherwise there are no relatives there. Numerous letters and telegrams notifying them of their inheritance induced Gazi to go. Mr. and Mrs. Gazi resided at Vanderbilt for 29 years.

New Taxi Lines at Masontown.

The Nemacolin Taxi Company has been authorized to operate between Masontown and Nemacolin, Greene county.

BILL MIER SHOWS HOW CREAM NUTS ARE PRODUCED

On his return from Florida W. E. Mier of Pennsville brought a collection of cream nuts, otherwise known as Brazil nuts. To the average person the exhibit was a surprise. Inside of a shell five inches in diameter, flattened at the top and bottom, and a half inch thick were 18 of what we know as cream nuts. The outer shell is hard as bone.

PRESBYTERIANS EXPEND $31,000 DURING PAST YEAR

Reports of the various organizations of the First Presbyterian Church, read at the annual congregational meeting held Wednesday evening in the church, showed that the closing year was one of the most prosperous in the history of the church, the financial condition being especially good. The disbursements included $23,501.95 for general expenses of the church and $7,635.34 for benevolences, making a total of $31,137.29.

Election of church officers resulted as follows: Elders, W. R. Kenney, J. M. Cecil and W. W. Wishart, re-elected; deacons, D. E. Treher, re-elected, and S. C. Campbell; trustees, T. J. Hooper and C. W. Downs, re-elected. Auditors selected were J. Raymond Mestrezat, W. L. Beuscher and Quey Herwick. B. B. Smith presided over the business meeting, having been elected chairman.

The annual congregational meeting of the First United Presbyterian Church was held last night in the church. Reports of the different organizations of the church showed the closing year to be very prosperous, both financially and spiritually.

Four new trustees, Charles Carson, Homer May, and George Reagan to serve three years and L. H. Grant, two years were elected. Edward Walter was re-elected chairman, F. R. Yoder, secretary, Mrs. A. H. Long, financial secretary, Dr. A. R. Kidd, treasurer of the New World Movement and Dr. J. French Kerr, chief usher. Mrs. Omer Wood is a new officer, being elected church treasurer.

Brookvale Man Is Seriously Injured

Joseph Mariniak of Brookvale was admitted to the Connellsville State Hospital for treatment of injuries suffered this morning in the mine at Leisenring No. 1, where he is employed. He was found lying along the track in an unconscious condition and it is not known how he met with the accident. He has two bad lacerations of the scalp and had not regained consciousness late this afternoon.

Vanderbilt Man and Wife Separate

Separation papers were signed and an assessment of $13.55 fine and costs was paid by the defendant when Mrs. Emma Washington Reynolds filed information against her husband, Samuel Reynolds of Vanderbilt, for assault and battery and cruel, barbarous treatment. The hearing took place yesterday morning before Justice of the Peace C. E. Arison of Vanderbilt.

Indian Creek Gives up Body Of Child Hero

The body of Joseph Skross, 14 years old, the last of the Melcroft flood victims, was recovered from Indian creek Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock by a searching party at Romney, between Melcroft and Davistown, about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident. The body was found lodged between the limbs of a tree, and the limbs had to be cut to remove the body.

Joseph was drowned while trying to rescue his sister, Viola, eight years old, when the raft which the two were riding Saturday, in company with Andrew Dosky, overturned and they were thrown into the flood waters.

The funeral service will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the St. Raymond's Catholic Church. Burial will be at Mount Pleasant, in charge of Funeral Director C. B. Brooks.

A double funeral for Viola Skross and Andrew Dosky was held Wednesday.

O. P. BALLANTINE TO RESIGN FROM SCOTTDALE HIGH

SCOTTDALE, April 5.—The resignation of O. P. Ballantine as principal of the Scottdale High School will be presented to the school board Monday evening, it was made known today.

Mr. Ballantine plans to locate at New Kensington. He has been here five years.

Robert E. Freed, Rural Mail Carrier, Resigns Position

Robert E. Freed, rural carrier on Route No. 2, out of the Postoffice, has tendered his resignation effective at once. Mr. Freed has served this route for six years. Route 2 serves Swangertown, Poplar Grove, Breakneck, Moyer, Coalbrook and Country Club section.

The route will be covered temporarily by Substitute Carrier Charles Colborn.

Lutherans Get New Pastor, Greensburg

GREENSBURG, April 4.—Rev. A. W. Steinfurth, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, will be formally installed as the new pastor of the Zion Lutheran congregation on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Ellis B. Burgess, president of the Pittsburg Synod, will deliver the morning sermon and preside at the exercises of installation. He will be assisted by Rev. F. C. Martin, pastor of the First Lutheran Church.

The congregation of the First Lutheran Church will join with the Zion Lutheran congregation for the service on Sunday.

Redstone Presbytery Meets 14th.

The spring meeting of the Redstone Presbytery will be held Monday, April 14, in the First Presbyterian Church. From 80 to 100 ministers and delegates will be present.

George T. Cook Ends Life With Bullet in Head at His Home at Perryopolis

Discovery Made by Roommate on Return From Meeting of Grange.

MOTIVE IS NOT KNOWN

Cook, Who Was 61 Years Old, Had Been Engaged in Farming and Made Home With His Sister, Mrs. Herbert Deyarmon; Was In Good Health.

George T. Cook, 61 years of age, of Perryopolis shot and killed himself Friday night about 10 o'clock at the home of his sister, Mrs. Herbert Deyarmon. The bullet, fired into his head, caused instant death.

The suicide was discovered about 12 o'clock, when William Deyarmon, bedmate of Cook and son of Mrs. Deyarmon, went to his room to go to bed, and found Cook lying across the bed with a .32 calibre revolver in his hand, pointing at the head where the bullet had taken effect. The motive of the suicide is unknown. Cook had been in good health, and nothing unusual was noticed in his attitude during the day.

Mrs. Deyarmon and her son, William, had gone to Grindstone where they attended the Morning Star Grange meeting, and upon their return her son discovered the body.

Cook had apparently prepared to go to bed as he had taken his coat and shoes off, but beyond that the family were puzzled. He lived with his sister for a number of years, being engaged in farming.

He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Herbert Deyarmon of Perryopolis and one brother, Foster, last heard from in Wisconsin.

The body was taken to the funeral parlors of Ira Blair early this morning and at noon to his sister's home.

Funeral arrangements have not been made, but interment will be made at Brownsville.

Four in Hospital After Gas Wrecks Hahntown Home

GREENSBURG, April 4.—A man and wife and their two small children are in the Westmoreland Hospital here today as the result of a gas explosion which wrecked their home at Hahntown, near Irwin, early today.

The injured are Lewis Delayzer, 25, Mrs. Mary Delayzer, 23, Drio, three, Aldo, 15 months.

Delayzer had gone down into the kitchen of his home from an upper bedroom to warm some milk for the small boy and struck a match to light the gas stove. A terrific explosion followed.

Two sides of the two-story frame dwelling were blown down. The house caught fire. Delayzer was blown 50 feet.

Mrs. Delayzer and the two children were buried from their beds. They were rescued by firemen.

An investigation was started by authorities at once and it is believed the stove had been leaking. The damage to the house was estimated at $1,500.

Rev. Proudfit Is Given $600 Salary Boost

At the annual congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian Church held last night in the church the salary of the pastor, Rev. J. L. Proudfit was increased from $3,000 to $3,600 a year.

Woman Dies From Injuries by Auto

MOUNT PLEASANT, April 4.—Ellen Jane Doyle, 42 years old, who gave her address as 211 West Ohio street, North Side, Pittsburg, died this morning in the Memorial Hospital from injuries suffered March 18 when she was struck at Scottdale by an automobile driven by Rodger Browning of that town. She suffered a fractured pelvis.

The woman was selling hosiery, it is said, at Scottdale when she met with the accident.

Negro Dies at 91.

Calvin Davis, colored, 91 years old, died Thursday afternoon at his home at Oliphant.

SIX WEEKS' ILLNESS OF MRS. R. L. HANNAM ENDED BY DEATH

Mrs. Mary Ada Hannam, 50 years old, wife of Robert L. Hannam, died Friday morning at the home in the Weihe Building, South Pittsburg street. She had been ill for six weeks, a mastoid being the direct cause, followed by pneumonia. Hope for her recovery was abandoned by physicians Thursday afternoon and it was then felt that death would be only a matter of hours. She was conscious until the last moments.

Mrs. Hannam was very well known in Connellsville. She was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and was active in societies there, being affiliated with the Ladies' Aid Society and the Woman's Missionary Society. She was also a member of Edna Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Hannam was born and reared in Connellsville. Had she lived until June 28 she would have been 51 years old. She was married on October 26, 1891. In addition to her husband she is survived by two children, Mrs. Percy R. Sheets of this city and Robert W. Hannam at home. Her mother, Mrs. William A. Artis and one brother, Walter Artis, also of Connellsville, are the only other survivors.

Greensburg Woman, 89, Dies of Burns

GREENSBURG, April 4.—Death at 6:30 o'clock last evening, ended the sufferings of Mrs. Sarah J. Probst, who was burned when her clothing caught fire while she was making her bed, in her room at the home of her son, Robert E. Probst in South Main street, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Probst was 89 years old. She was the widow of George Probst, pioneer resident of Greensburg, who had seen the county seat grow from a straggling village along the pike, into a town of some pretentions. He drove one of the stage coaches which made regular trips between Greensburg and Pittsburg.

Mrs. Jennings Leaves Hospital.

Mrs. Harry Jennings of Poplar Grove, who has been a patient at the Connellsville State Hospital for the past several weeks for treatment of a fractured hip, was able to be up in a wheel chair today.

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